

ASPINALL'S
ENAMEL
IS USED BY
HER MAJESTY,
THE QUEEN OF SWEDEN,
THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY,
And for the Decorations at Sandringham for
H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES;
ALSO BY
H.M. GOVERNMENT,
SOLD EVERYWHERE,
Or in Town, post free, 1d., 1s. 6d., and 2s. for Books, 1s., 1s. 6d., and 2s. 6d., from
ASPINALL'S ENAMEL WORKS,
LONDON.

The People.

A Weekly Newspaper for All Classes.

ONE PENNY. [Registered at the
G.P.O. as a Newspaper.]

LONDON, SUNDAY, MAY 18, 1890.

MILFORD LANE } STRAND.—No. 449.

THIRD EDITION.
"THE PEOPLE" OFFICE,
Saturday Evening.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.
RETIREMENT OF GENERAL
BOULANGER.
The National Committee
Dissolved.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, May 17.—General Boulanger has addressed to M. Laisant a letter, in which he declares that he desires that there should no longer be any intermediary between himself and his supporters, and that he therefore pronounces the dissolution of the National Committee. The Boulanger journals reproduce the letter without comment.

(CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, May 17.—General Boulanger says that his sole wish now is to mediate on things accomplished, but at the same time he will always remain a soldier of France and the democracy.

(DALZIEL'S TELEGRAM.)

BERLIN, May 16.—According to a despatch from Cracow, Froehlich, the composer, has been charged with stealing melodies from Csibulka's *gavotte* "Stephanie" for his "Khrolowna" ("Crown Prince") *gavotte*. Experts played both pieces on the violin in court-to-day, and the result was that Froehlich was sentenced to a fine and to have his composition plates destroyed.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

FERRY-BOAT DISASTER.—LOSS OF
THIRTY-SIX LIVES.

RATIBOR, May 16.—A ferry-boat accident occurred yesterday on the Oder, near Slawin, by which thirty-six persons were drowned.

STABBED TO DEATH.

CANEA, May 13.—A young Christian has been stabbed to death by some Mussulmans near this town. The Mussulmans are afraid to leave their houses dreading retaliation on the part of the Christians.

TRIPLE MURDER IN AMERICA.
NEW YORK, May 15.—A terrible tragedy has occurred at Bontonville, Pennsylvania, an aged farmer with his wife and son being murdered in their beds. The crime is believed to have been committed by robbers.

(DALZIEL'S TELEGRAM.)

A BOY MURDERS ANOTHER AFTER
CARD PLAYING.

NEW YORK, May 16.—The patrons of the Hotel Gladstone were startled last night just as they were leaving the dining-room by the sound of shooting in the corridor of the building, and the next minute one of the page-boys, George Snider, was found dead, shot through the brain. He had been playing a surreptitious game of cards with another page-boy named Lytle, and a dispute had arisen over the stakes of the game, fifty cents. Snider seized the money and put it in his pocket, whereupon, it is alleged, Lytle drew a revolver and fired with fatal effect.

ALLEGED SHOOTING OF A LAWYER
BY HIS CLIENT.

NEW YORK, May 15.—Mr. Alphonse Stephan, a saloon passenger who landed to-day from the White Star Line steamship, Majestic, went immediately to the office of his lawyer, Mr. Clinton G. Reynolds, at 35, Wall-street, and, it is alleged, shot him through the body. Mr. Stephan, it appears, had been recently staying at the Westminster Palace Hotel, London, and the only reason given in explanation of the deed is that the lawyer has been doing his utmost to stop Mr. Stephan from spending money belonging to his (Stephan's) mother's estate. Mr. Reynolds resided at Orange (New Jersey), where he was well-known and popular.

LATER.—Mr. Clinton G. Reynolds is not yet dead, but the physicians in attendance give very little hope of saving his life. In his ante-mortem statement, Mr. Reynolds said, "He shot me while I was earnestly pleading with him to be kind to his mother, and begging him not to squander her money." The bullet did not pass through the lawyer's heart, as at first reported by the police. The wound is in the stomach, and the bullet is supposed to have lodged near the spinal column, after perforating the intestines in several dangerous places. Mr. Reynolds' alleged assailant is now in custody at the Old Slip Police Station, and is not allowed to communicate with anybody. His demeanour is sullen, and there are doubts as to the young man being in his right mind.—Inquiries made by a reporter at the Westminster Palace Hotel show that Mr. A. J. Stephan arrived from Paris during the evening of May 5th, and left on May 6th. Nothing further was known at the hotel in connection with the guest referred to.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COLLAPSE OF A MINE.
Twenty-eight Men Entombed.

NEW YORK, May 16.—It is now known that twenty-eight men were entombed in the mine near Ashley, Pennsylvania, in consequence of the cave-in which occurred yesterday. The strenuous efforts of the rescuers have hitherto resulted in the release of only three men, all of whom were terribly burned. The disaster is believed to be due to an explosion resulting from the ignition of gas by a miner's lamp. The explosion was so severe that some twenty houses on the surface were shattered, and the inmates were compelled to flee for their lives.

STRIKE RIOT IN MORAVIA.

VIENNA, May 15.—Excesses on the part of the men on strike are again reported from Moravia on a similar scale to those which recently occurred in Bohemia. At the quarries at Stramberg, near Mautzschin, the strikers yesterday afternoon stormed the residence of the quarry officials, and endeavoured to murder the director. A conflict occurred between them and the gendarmes, in which some of the latter were wounded.

At the meeting of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, to be held on the 10th of June, the directors will recommend a dividend of 5 per cent. per annum on the preference stock, and an interim dividend of 7 per cent. per annum on the deferred stock.

APPROACHING MARRIAGE OF
MR. STANLEY.

It is announced that Mr. H. M. Stanley is engaged to be married to Miss Dorothy Tenant, of Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, daughter of the late Mr. Charles Tenant, a lady known to the public by her clever pictures at the Royal Academy and other galleries. The marriage will probably take place early in July.

Mr. Stanley has fixed Tuesday, July 1st, to dine with the members of the Art and Letters Club, at St. James's Hall.

KIDNAPPING AND MURDER.

A Dalsiel's telegram from Berlin states that a woman has been arrested for kidnapping the daughter of a dairyman; and the child has been restored to her parents. The woman, who is stated to be demented, is also charged with murdering a little boy, whose perambulator she wanted for little girl.

SHOCKING DISCOVERY AT DALSTON
STATION.

At nine o'clock on Friday morning a shocking discovery was made at Dalston Station. A gentleman, who lives in Queen Margaret's road, was found in the lavatory with his throat cut and chest stabbed in a shocking manner. He was still alive when removed by the police to the German Hospital.

DECAPITATED ON THE RAILWAY AT
CHARING CROSS.

Between five and six o'clock on Friday morning a horrible discovery was made on Charing Cross railway bridge. A boy, whose identity is yet unascertained, was found on the lines. The head was completely severed from the body as if by a passing train. The remains lie at St. Martin's mortuary.

FAILURE OF CITY MERCHANTS.

At the London Court of Bankruptcy on Friday, the first meeting of creditors was held under the failure of Messrs. Atkins and Currie, of 6, St. Helen's-place, City, merchants, whose statement of affairs shows total liabilities £28,348, of which £30,949 are expected to rank, and assets £10,889. Resolutions were passed for the acceptance of a composition of 7s. in the pound, payable by instalments within a period of twelve months from the date of approval by the court.

THE PRIMROSE LEAGUE.

The annual general meeting of the Ladies' Grand Council of the Primrose League takes place on the 19th inst. at Prince's Hall, Piccadilly. The Ladies' Grand Council, which consists of members from all parts of the United Kingdom, now numbers 1,180, showing an increase during the year of 101. The Earl of Radnor, chancellor of the league, will take the chair, and the speakers will include the Countess of Jersey, Lady Knightley, Sir Algernon Borthwick, Sir Edward Birkbeck, and Captain Philip Green.

MARRIAGEABLE LADIES' DEFENCE
LEAGUE.

A curious association is being formed at Berlin of marriageable ladies desirous of protecting themselves against imposition, and unhappy unions. The association, a Dalsiel's telegram says, will do its best to investigate the social, moral, and financial condition of any gentleman proposing marriage to a member, and decide whether his offer should be accepted.

SUICIDE OF A WEST-END
PHYSICIAN.

Dr. Danford Thomas held an inquest on Friday concerning the death of Walter Pearce, aged 32, one of the assistant physicians at St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, who was found in the medical officers' room at the hospital dead, with a pistol-shot wound. He was dead, who had been working hard all the week, left home for the hospital about nine o'clock on Thursday morning, stating that he should only be voted for twelve months. If the bill was passed as it stood, the House of Lords would have co-ordinated jurisdiction with the House of Commons over the annual taxation of the country. Against that he protested. This was a great financial experiment that should be limited to one year only.—Mr. T. HEALY supported the amendment, saying it was a monstrous thing to ask Irish members to vote an additional spirit duty without even an assurance that at the end of twenty years one penny would be applied for the extinguishing of licenses in Ireland. The tax was a blank cheque to Lord Salisbury. (Hear, hear!)—Sir J. MCKENNA said that during the last thirty-seven years the tax had been advanced from 2s. 6d. to 10s. a gallon.—Mr. GOSCHEN said it was an obvious error to say that in voting a tax like this they prevented themselves for ever from opening up the question, and he contended that the proposal of the Government was in accordance with precedent since 1860. The Government did not want to deprive the House of any power over the tax, but they could not consent to treat it as an experimental tax. One of the means of frustrating the desire of the Government, and to lessen the yield of the tax, would be to treat it as an experimental tax, because to limit it to a year would keep the trade in a state of expectation and ferment as to the likelihood of it being reviewed at the end of the year.—Mr. H. FOWLER moved an amendment with the view of providing that the new tax to be imposed upon spirits should only be voted for twelve months. If the bill was postponed till after the second reading of the bill containing the Government's licensing proposals.—Mr. H. FOWLER moved an amendment with the view of providing that the new tax to be imposed upon spirits should only be voted for twelve months. If the bill was passed as it stood, the House of Lords would have co-ordinated jurisdiction with the House of Commons over the annual taxation of the country. Against that he protested. This was a great financial experiment that should be limited to one year only.—Mr. T. HEALY supported the amendment, saying it was a monstrous thing to ask Irish members to vote an additional spirit duty without even an assurance that at the end of twenty years one penny would be applied for the extinguishing of licenses in Ireland. The tax was a blank cheque to Lord Salisbury. (Hear, hear!)—Sir J. MCKENNA said that during the last thirty-seven years the tax had been advanced from 2s. 6d. to 10s. a gallon.—Mr. GOSCHEN said it was an obvious error to say that in voting a tax like this they prevented themselves for ever from opening up the question, and he contended that the proposal of the Government was in accordance with precedent since 1860. The Government did not want to deprive the House of any power over the tax, but they could not consent to treat it as an experimental tax. One of the means of frustrating the desire of the Government, and to lessen the yield of the tax, would be to treat it as an experimental tax, because to limit it to a year would keep the trade in a state of expectation and ferment as to the likelihood of it being reviewed at the end of the year.—Mr. H. FOWLER moved an amendment with the view of providing that the new tax to be imposed upon spirits should only be voted for twelve months. If the bill was passed as it stood, the House of Lords would have co-ordinated jurisdiction with the House of Commons over the annual taxation of the country. Against that he protested. This was a great financial experiment that should be limited to one year only.—Mr. T. HEALY supported the amendment, saying it was a monstrous thing to ask Irish members to vote an additional spirit duty without even an assurance that at the end of twenty years one penny would be applied for the extinguishing of licenses in Ireland. The tax was a blank cheque to Lord Salisbury. (Hear, hear!)—Sir J. MCKENNA said that during the last thirty-seven years the tax had been advanced from 2s. 6d. to 10s. a gallon.—Mr. GOSCHEN said it was an obvious error to say that in voting a tax like this they prevented themselves for ever from opening up the question, and he contended that the proposal of the Government was in accordance with precedent since 1860. The Government did not want to deprive the House of any power over the tax, but they could not consent to treat it as an experimental tax. One of the means of frustrating the desire of the Government, and to lessen the yield of the tax, would be to treat it as an experimental tax, because to limit it to a year would keep the trade in a state of expectation and ferment as to the likelihood of it being reviewed at the end of the year.—Mr. H. FOWLER moved an amendment with the view of providing that the new tax to be imposed upon spirits should only be voted for twelve months. If the bill was passed as it stood, the House of Lords would have co-ordinated jurisdiction with the House of Commons over the annual taxation of the country. Against that he protested. This was a great financial experiment that should be limited to one year only.—Mr. T. HEALY supported the amendment, saying it was a monstrous thing to ask Irish members to vote an additional spirit duty without even an assurance that at the end of twenty years one penny would be applied for the extinguishing of licenses in Ireland. The tax was a blank cheque to Lord Salisbury. (Hear, hear!)—Sir J. MCKENNA said that during the last thirty-seven years the tax had been advanced from 2s. 6d. to 10s. a gallon.—Mr. GOSCHEN said it was an obvious error to say that in voting a tax like this they prevented themselves for ever from opening up the question, and he contended that the proposal of the Government was in accordance with precedent since 1860. The Government did not want to deprive the House of any power over the tax, but they could not consent to treat it as an experimental tax. One of the means of frustrating the desire of the Government, and to lessen the yield of the tax, would be to treat it as an experimental tax, because to limit it to a year would keep the trade in a state of expectation and ferment as to the likelihood of it being reviewed at the end of the year.—Mr. H. FOWLER moved an amendment with the view of providing that the new tax to be imposed upon spirits should only be voted for twelve months. If the bill was passed as it stood, the House of Lords would have co-ordinated jurisdiction with the House of Commons over the annual taxation of the country. Against that he protested. This was a great financial experiment that should be limited to one year only.—Mr. T. HEALY supported the amendment, saying it was a monstrous thing to ask Irish members to vote an additional spirit duty without even an assurance that at the end of twenty years one penny would be applied for the extinguishing of licenses in Ireland. The tax was a blank cheque to Lord Salisbury. (Hear, hear!)—Sir J. MCKENNA said that during the last thirty-seven years the tax had been advanced from 2s. 6d. to 10s. a gallon.—Mr. GOSCHEN said it was an obvious error to say that in voting a tax like this they prevented themselves for ever from opening up the question, and he contended that the proposal of the Government was in accordance with precedent since 1860. The Government did not want to deprive the House of any power over the tax, but they could not consent to treat it as an experimental tax. One of the means of frustrating the desire of the Government, and to lessen the yield of the tax, would be to treat it as an experimental tax, because to limit it to a year would keep the trade in a state of expectation and ferment as to the likelihood of it being reviewed at the end of the year.—Mr. H. FOWLER moved an amendment with the view of providing that the new tax to be imposed upon spirits should only be voted for twelve months. If the bill was passed as it stood, the House of Lords would have co-ordinated jurisdiction with the House of Commons over the annual taxation of the country. Against that he protested. This was a great financial experiment that should be limited to one year only.—Mr. T. HEALY supported the amendment, saying it was a monstrous thing to ask Irish members to vote an additional spirit duty without even an assurance that at the end of twenty years one penny would be applied for the extinguishing of licenses in Ireland. The tax was a blank cheque to Lord Salisbury. (Hear, hear!)—Sir J. MCKENNA said that during the last thirty-seven years the tax had been advanced from 2s. 6d. to 10s. a gallon.—Mr. GOSCHEN said it was an obvious error to say that in voting a tax like this they prevented themselves for ever from opening up the question, and he contended that the proposal of the Government was in accordance with precedent since 1860. The Government did not want to deprive the House of any power over the tax, but they could not consent to treat it as an experimental tax. One of the means of frustrating the desire of the Government, and to lessen the yield of the tax, would be to treat it as an experimental tax, because to limit it to a year would keep the trade in a state of expectation and ferment as to the likelihood of it being reviewed at the end of the year.—Mr. H. FOWLER moved an amendment with the view of providing that the new tax to be imposed upon spirits should only be voted for twelve months. If the bill was passed as it stood, the House of Lords would have co-ordinated jurisdiction with the House of Commons over the annual taxation of the country. Against that he protested. This was a great financial experiment that should be limited to one year only.—Mr. T. HEALY supported the amendment, saying it was a monstrous thing to ask Irish members to vote an additional spirit duty without even an assurance that at the end of twenty years one penny would be applied for the extinguishing of licenses in Ireland. The tax was a blank cheque to Lord Salisbury. (Hear, hear!)—Sir J. MCKENNA said that during the last thirty-seven years the tax had been advanced from 2s. 6d. to 10s. a gallon.—Mr. GOSCHEN said it was an obvious error to say that in voting a tax like this they prevented themselves for ever from opening up the question, and he contended that the proposal of the Government was in accordance with precedent since 1860. The Government did not want to deprive the House of any power over the tax, but they could not consent to treat it as an experimental tax. One of the means of frustrating the desire of the Government, and to lessen the yield of the tax, would be to treat it as an experimental tax, because to limit it to a year would keep the trade in a state of expectation and ferment as to the likelihood of it being reviewed at the end of the year.—Mr. H. FOWLER moved an amendment with the view of providing that the new tax to be imposed upon spirits should only be voted for twelve months. If the bill was passed as it stood, the House of Lords would have co-ordinated jurisdiction with the House of Commons over the annual taxation of the country. Against that he protested. This was a great financial experiment that should be limited to one year only.—Mr. T. HEALY supported the amendment, saying it was a monstrous thing to ask Irish members to vote an additional spirit duty without even an assurance that at the end of twenty years one penny would be applied for the extinguishing of licenses in Ireland. The tax was a blank cheque to Lord Salisbury. (Hear, hear!)—Sir J. MCKENNA said that during the last thirty-seven years the tax had been advanced from 2s. 6d. to 10s. a gallon.—Mr. GOSCHEN said it was an obvious error to say that in voting a tax like this they prevented themselves for ever from opening up the question, and he contended that the proposal of the Government was in accordance with precedent since 1860. The Government did not want to deprive the House of any power over the tax, but they could not consent to treat it as an experimental tax. One of the means of frustrating the desire of the Government, and to lessen the yield of the tax, would be to treat it as an experimental tax, because to limit it to a year would keep the trade in a state of expectation and ferment as to the likelihood of it being reviewed at the end of the year.—Mr. H. FOWLER moved an amendment with the view of providing that the new tax to be imposed upon spirits should only be voted for twelve months. If the bill was passed as it stood, the House of Lords would have co-ordinated jurisdiction with the House of Commons over the annual taxation of the country. Against that he protested. This was a great financial experiment that should be limited to one year only.—Mr. T. HEALY supported the amendment, saying it was a monstrous thing to ask Irish members to vote an additional spirit duty without even an assurance that at the end of twenty years one penny would be applied for the extinguishing of licenses in Ireland. The tax was a blank cheque to Lord Salisbury. (Hear, hear!)—Sir J. MCKENNA said that during the last thirty-seven years the tax had been advanced from 2s. 6d. to 10s. a gallon.—Mr. GOSCHEN said it was an obvious error to say that in voting a tax like this they prevented themselves for ever from opening up the question, and he contended that the proposal of the Government was in accordance with precedent since 1860. The Government did not want to deprive the House of any power over the tax, but they could not consent to treat it as an experimental tax. One of the means of frustrating the desire of the Government, and to lessen the yield of the tax, would be to treat it as an experimental tax, because to limit it to a year would keep the trade in a state of expectation and ferment as to the likelihood of it being reviewed at the end of the year.—Mr. H. FOWLER moved an amendment with the view of providing that the new tax to be imposed upon spirits should only be voted for twelve months. If the bill was passed as it stood, the House of Lords would have co-ordinated jurisdiction with the House of Commons over the annual taxation of the country. Against that he protested. This was a great financial experiment that should be limited to one year only.—Mr. T. HEALY supported the amendment, saying it was a monstrous thing to ask Irish members to vote an additional spirit duty without even an assurance that at the end of twenty years one penny would be applied for the extinguishing of licenses in Ireland. The tax was a blank cheque to Lord Salisbury. (Hear, hear!)—Sir J. MCKENNA said that during the last thirty-seven years the tax had been advanced from 2s. 6d. to 10s. a gallon.—Mr. GOSCHEN said it was an obvious error to say that in voting a tax like this they prevented themselves for ever from opening up the question, and he contended that the proposal of the Government was in accordance with precedent since 1860. The Government did not want to deprive the House of any power over the tax, but they could not consent to treat it as an experimental tax. One of the means of frustrating the desire of the Government, and to lessen the yield of the tax, would be to treat it as an experimental tax, because to limit it to a year would keep the trade in a state of expectation and ferment as to the likelihood of it being reviewed at the end of the year.—Mr. H. FOWLER moved an amendment with the view of providing that the new tax to be imposed upon spirits should only be voted for twelve months. If the bill was passed as it stood, the House of Lords would have co-ordinated jurisdiction with the House of Commons over the annual taxation of the country. Against that he protested. This was a great financial experiment that should be limited to one year only.—Mr. T. HEALY supported the amendment, saying it was a monstrous thing to ask Irish members to vote an additional spirit duty without even an assurance that at the end of twenty years one penny would be applied for the extinguishing of licenses in Ireland. The tax was a blank cheque to Lord Salisbury. (Hear, hear!)—Sir J. MCKENNA said that during the last thirty-seven years the tax had been advanced from 2s. 6d. to 10s. a gallon.—Mr. GOSCHEN said it was an obvious error to say that in voting a tax like this they prevented themselves for ever from opening up the question, and he contended that the proposal of the Government was in accordance with precedent since 1860. The Government did not want to deprive the House of any power over the tax, but they could not consent to treat it as an experimental tax. One of the means of frustrating the desire of the Government, and to lessen the yield of the tax, would be to treat it as an experimental tax, because to limit it to a year would keep the trade in a state of expectation and ferment as to the likelihood of it being reviewed at the end of the year.—Mr. H. FOWLER moved an amendment with the view of providing that the new tax to be imposed upon spirits should only be voted for twelve months. If the bill was passed as it stood, the House of Lords would have co-ordinated jurisdiction with the House of Commons over the annual taxation of the country. Against that he protested. This was a great financial experiment that should be limited to one year only.—Mr. T. HEALY supported the amendment, saying it was a monstrous thing to ask Irish members to vote an additional spirit duty without even an assurance that at the end of twenty years one penny would be applied for the extinguishing of licenses in Ireland. The tax

THE THEATRES.

DRURY LANE.

"Paul Kauvar," a melodrama written by Mr. Steele Mackay, an Englishman, but originally brought out in America, was introduced to a British audience on Monday at Drury Lane. The flourish of trumpets proclaiming that the piece is still playing in continuance of a three years' run shows that on neither side of the Atlantic is originality, whether of plot or characterisation, an essential condition of popularity; for the main incidents and personages of this extraordinarily successful piece are identical with those of "The Dead Heart" and "All for Her," in common with such as are also familiar to readers of Dickens' "Tale of Two Cities," a story which — to complete the pedigree — is built up as well as founded upon the elder Dumas' romance of "Le Chevalier de la Maison Rouge." The pathetic and sympathetic tale of self-sacrifice lately seen in the revival of Watts Phillips' play at the Lyceum, in Mr. Mackay's drama, duplicated, and almost triplicated, until its effect by repetition goes periodically near to stirring the emotions of the audience in the very opposite direction designed by the playwright. Paul Kauvar, a young leader on the popular side during the Reign of Terror, is secretly married, despite his Republican principles, to Diane, the daughter of the Duke de Beaumont, a staunch Bourbon partisan. This grand seigneur is anonymously denounced as an aristocrat to the Revolutionary tribunal by the Marquis de Vaux, a treacherous betrayer of his own order, with the villainous design of securing the hand of the daughter of whom he is enamoured at the price of saving her father from the guillotine. The infamy of this diabolical scheme does not end even here, for on hearing, in answer to his base proposal to Diane, that she is already the wife of Paul Kauvar, the bold, bad marquis caps her avowal with the declaration that it was none other than her husband who had denounced her father. Though Diane scornfully refuses to believe the lie, the duke, strange to say, despite the indignant denial of Paul, when charged with the base act to his face, gives it full credence. To prove his innocence of the charge, the young Republican, disarming himself, having provided a series of surprising novelties which produced tumultuous applause from the large attendance. The *piece de resistance* is a representation of a wrecked vessel off a point of land on which stands a signalling station. Rockets are fired both from the ship and the station, until at last a lifeboat puts off, and, labouring heavily through the phosphorescent waves, reaches the doomed craft. This wonderful set-piece is astonishingly true to nature, considering the nature of the materials employed, the sea and the lifeboat being especially good. Among other novelties is a pugilistic set-to between a couple of accomplished professors and a main of cocks, the combatants in both cases being, of course, samples of pyrotechnical art. But the prettiest piece of all is a large representation of a snake chasing a butterfly through a tree, the reptile and the insect keeping incessant movement for some minutes. One word more. The gardens are now in full beauty and bloom; visitors on firework days would do well, therefore, to go early as well as to remain late.

a lease of Sadler's Wells Theatre, which they purpose re-opening on August 1st.

THE TROCADERO.
It may safely be asserted that this han d some theatre of varieties is increasing in favour with the public, under Mr. Sam Adams's management. Every week finds this energetic enterer well prepared with a varied entertainment. Special interest attaches to the performance of the Brothers Hulme, musical clowns, whose laughable proceedings are highly amusing. Another good musical item is contributed by Messrs. Shaw and Allen, accomplished comedians and instrumentalists. This act would be better instrumented were the business with the waistcoat either improved or dispensed with. Miss Billie Barlow makes a dashing cook, and reads one or two good satirical extracts from her topical cookery-book. The Three Castles tender an excellent duet, supplementing it with a deftly executed dance of the statuette order. Continuous laughter is provoked by Mr. Fred Harvey's description of the début of a well-meaning amateur as Richard III., and the account of his troubles related in his succeeding essays is also full of humour. Miss Alice Conway not only delivers a charming song on the virtues and failings of an "Up River Boy," but dances with much grace. A spirited acrobatic specialty is arranged by the Messrs. Heesley, under the title of "The Hottentots;" and an equilibrial exhibition requiring great skill is given by Mr. Frank Maura. An enjoyable ventriloquial entertainment is provided by Mr. F. W. Millis, who introduces, with great success, a well-known duet from "La Mascotte." Good acting, vocalism, and dancing is, of course, expected from such artists as Mr. Tom Costello, Mr. Harry Bagge, Walton and Lester, Miss Amy Lyster, Miss G. Mainstone, Miss A. Harris, and the Sisters Watson, and their various contributions ample justify the expectation. A smart sketch, of diverting proclivities, entitled "The Actors," is ably presented by the Alexander Troupe; and the graceful evolutions of Miss Jessica on the slack wire, meet with deserved commendation. The matinées give her increase in popularity.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.
The Crystal Palace summer firework displays were inaugurated on Thursday night with an exceptionally brilliant show. On this occasion Mr. Brock fairly surpassed himself, having provided a series of surprising novelties which produced tumultuous applause from the large attendance. The *piece de resistance* is a representation of a wrecked vessel off a point of land on which stands a signalling station. Rockets are fired both from the ship and the station, until at last a lifeboat puts off, and, labouring heavily through the phosphorescent waves, reaches the doomed craft. This wonderful set-piece is astonishingly true to nature, considering the nature of the materials employed, the sea and the lifeboat being especially good. Among other novelties is a pugilistic set-to between a couple of accomplished professors and a main of cocks, the combatants in both cases being, of course, samples of pyrotechnical art. But the prettiest piece of all is a large representation of a snake chasing a butterfly through a tree, the reptile and the insect keeping incessant movement for some minutes. One word more. The gardens are now in full beauty and bloom; visitors on firework days would do well, therefore, to go early as well as to remain late.

The title of Mr. H. A. Jones's new play, coming on at the Shaftesbury is "Judah," a name of the name of the clergyman, Judah Llewellyn, to be impersonated by Mr. Willard. The incident of the Welsh fasting girl, recalled by the late abstinence feast of St. Swithun, is used in the plot. — Mr. Hare's son made a favourable début at the Richmond Theatre on the 7th, under his own patrician name, as Gilbert Hare, for which he has abandoned the assumed name of Dangars. The young gentleman — with the natural gifts of a good voice, an agreeable presence, and an easy manner, bids fair to make a capable light comedian when, by practice, he has qualified himself for histrionic assumption. — Mr. Robert Buchanan has written to the press, denying the current report that his new classic play, "The Bride of Love," is the piece designed by him for production at the Shaftesbury, when its management is resumed in the autumn by Miss Millward. Mr. Buchanan's new play for that lady is essentially modern, both in subject and treatment. A new American prima donna, named Miss Villa-Knox, will sing and play the heroine in the comic opera of "Grotna Green," now rehearsing at the Opera Comique. The lady is engaged to take the place of Miss Violet Cameron; she will find it no easy task to fill it. The unique and original performances of the so-called "royal bears" have proved attractive at the Westminster Aquarium and the Royal Music Hall.

THE NEW TIVOLI MUSIC HALL.
The new Tivoli Music Hall was duly inspected on Wednesday by the official representative of the London County Council, whose certificate will at once be granted. The hall is to be opened on the 24th inst. — Mr. Eastoe Smith applied on Thursday to Mr. Justice Stirling, on behalf of the London Pavilion Company, for an injunction to restrain the Tivoli Company from advertising the names of various artists as engaged for the opening of their hall. Among these were Miss Harriet Vernon, Miss Minnie Mario, G. W. Sam Redfern, Walter Munroe, G. W. Kenway, the Brothers Horn, and Little Tich. Leave was given to serve short notice of motion for Tuesday morning.

AN ENRAGED HUSBAND.

George Petrie was charged at the Middlesex Police Court with shooting, with intent to murder, James Duncan. — The prisoner, it is alleged, was jealous of his wife and Duncan, and going home on Tuesday night found them together in his house. He fired a revolver, which Duncan knocked into the air just as it went off. Petrie then inflicted several wounds on Duncan's head with the butt end of the weapon. When charged Petrie said he did not intend to shoot Duncan, and that the revolver exploded while they were struggling. — Petrie was committed for trial.

LETTER FROM MR. RUSKIN.

A small exhibition and sale of the goods has been opened in a room of the Young Men's Christian Association, Manchester, by Mrs. Sirigard Magnusson, with the object of raising funds for the girls' high school in Reykjavik. Mr. Ruskin takes an interest in Mrs. Magnusson's scheme, as may be seen from the following characteristic letter: — "My dear madam — I am deeply interested by all the things you have sent, some of the silver work is extremely beautiful, and the pieces of dress alike quaint and becoming. — You can sympathise more easily than I do in every effort to retain traditional manners and dress. But I am tired of fighting, as I have done all my life, against the fury of modern avarice and injustice, and I can fight no more. What help I can give to your school, once established, shall be yours, with the truest joy, and I cannot but hope that you will have no difficulty so far as that is concerned. — Teach your children to be cheerful, busy, and honest; teach them sewing, music, and cookery; and if they want bonnets from Paris, why, you'll have to send for them. — Ever your faithful servant, JOHN RUSKIN." — Mr. Ruskin has stated that Mr. W. and Mr. Freeman have taken

COLLISION WITH AN ICEBERG.
The Allan Line steamer, *Parisian*, which has arrived at Quebec from Liverpool, narrowly escaped disaster of the banks of Newfoundland. A heavy fog prevailed, and the steamer was proceeding cautiously at the rate of about six miles an hour, when the lookout sighted a huge ice-berg about forty yards ahead. The engines were immediately reversed, but the steamer ran on the ice-berg about twelve feet. For a moment the ship shivered from the shock, and great excitement prevailed on board, the crew being prevented only by the self-possession of the officers. She lay, broadside on, fully a minute, and the captain ordered all hands on deck, and the crew to stand by the boats. The vessel, however, soon settled back into clear water, and was found to be uninjured. Had she been running anything approximating the usual speed, nothing could have saved her from complete wreck and great loss of life.

FATAL COLLISION IN THE THAMES.
The steamer *Osprey*, of Burham, laden with oysters, from Billingsgate for Burham, has been sunk in Long Reach, River Thames, through collision with the steam collier *Henry Morton*. Three of the crew were drowned. A boy was saved and landed at Gravesend by the steamer *Chevington*. The *Chevington*, to avoid colliding with the *Henry Morton*, starboarded her helm and ran ashore on the north shore close to Stoneham Lighthouse, but came off next morning at 7.30 and proceeded.

AN ESSAY ON INFLUENZA.

The Indian papers contain the following on influenza, written by a Baboo, at the request of a gentleman to whom he applied for an appointment worth Rs. 25 a month: — "Sir, — I am requested by your honour to write an essay on influenza. As I can say is that this Infernal Epidemic, which has fallen on our mother country like a great calamity, is caused by the concentrated efforts of minute bacilli of the animaculus tribe of unforeseen microscopical animal life. Like the old plagues of Egypt, it is deteriorating in the extreme, carrying its venomous degenerating contamination through every household family, not excepting your humble servant, who has suffered too much the details of fever in its augmented state with a pertinacity that would have done the heart of Escapulus good to have interviewed. Notwithstanding, nevertheless, I am now all square, your honour, enjoying salubrity of health, hence my ability to write this hard subject matter. Although this infernal, inhuman disease, is not dangerous except for the old decrepid one foot in the grave sort of paralytic people, yet is fraught with too great after-consequences, such as pneumonia, bronchitis, catarrh, et hoc genus omne (you see I am versed in few Latin terms), causing thereby some care to be taken with ourselves afterwards. It is great great pity your honour asked me to write such kind of great difficult, inexperienced article. But the prettiest piece of all is a large representation of a snake chasing a butterfly through a tree, the reptile and the insect keeping incessant movement for some minutes. One word more. The gardens are now in full beauty and bloom; visitors on firework days would do well, therefore, to go early as well as to remain late.

The title of Mr. H. A. Jones's new play, coming on at the Shaftesbury is "Judah," a name of the name of the clergyman, Judah Llewellyn, to be impersonated by Mr. Willard. The incident of the Welsh fasting girl, recalled by the late abstinence feast of St. Swithun, is used in the plot. — Mr. Hare's son made a favourable début at the Richmond Theatre on the 7th, under his own patrician name, as Gilbert Hare, for which he has abandoned the assumed name of Dangars. The young gentleman — with the natural gifts of a good voice, an agreeable presence, and an easy manner, bids fair to make a capable light comedian when, by practice, he has qualified himself for histrionic assumption. — Mr. Robert Buchanan has written to the press, denying the current report that his new classic play, "The Bride of Love," is the piece designed by him for production at the Shaftesbury, when its management is resumed in the autumn by Miss Millward. Mr. Buchanan's new play for that lady is essentially modern, both in subject and treatment. A new American prima donna, named Miss Villa-Knox, will sing and play the heroine in the comic opera of "Grotna Green," now rehearsing at the Opera Comique. The lady is engaged to take the place of Miss Violet Cameron; she will find it no easy task to fill it. The unique and original performances of the so-called "royal bears" have proved attractive at the Westminster Aquarium and the Royal Music Hall.

MURDERING A RIVAL.
The latest tragedy in Paris, says a correspondent, is the occurrence which took place of the Boulevard de Sébastopol, where a young fellow named Guillemonet lost his life. The victim was a rascal with a name cook called Cottin in the varying affections or friendship of Céline and Dolebeca, a female of light reputation, who lived in the Rue de la Bérune. Mlle. Delbeca, had an extremely mischievous habit of setting her two gallants together by the ears, now gushing, patronising and pampering one while she affected not to know the other, or only addressed him in words culled from the vocabulary of commination. Of course, this sort of life could not long be led by the trio, and Guillemonet resolved to be the first to effect an alteration in it. He was the further impelled to this step, as his rival, Cottin the cook, was enjoying a longer spell than usual the unique and original performances of the so-called "royal bears" have proved attractive at the Westminster Aquarium and the Royal Music Hall.

A STRONG MAN KILLED DURING A PERFORMANCE.

A rival of the "strongest men on earth," named Henri Toch, who was celebrated as an athlete at French and English fairs, has lately met with a fatal accident. He was firing a cannon, which he carried on his shoulders, when the gun exploded and killed Toch on the spot. The departed mountebank was a great favourite at the Paris Gingersbread Fair, which he generally attended in his capacity as a champion wrestler. He invariably threw his opponents, who included a powerful fellow called the "Man with the Iron Mask," and an equally herculean person named Bazin, both of whom had to bite the dust before the formidable biopsies of Toch, who, owing to his prowess and muscle, was entitled the "Rampart of the North."

AN UNFAITHFUL WIFE.

A young woman, elegant in attire and fascinating in appearance, lately hired a room in a small hotel in the Rue de Strasbourg, Paris, and tried to commit suicide there. She was found in the morning lying in bed with her throat cut. By her side was a letter written with a lead pencil in which she said that she had deceived her husband, who did not deserve such treatment from her, and that rather than face him she had determined to die by her own hand. The melancholy communication concluded with a prayer for pardon from heaven and a hope that Divine Providence would look after the husband who had been betrayed by one whom he trusted. The woman was taken to the Saint-Louis Hospital.

THE BIRMINGHAM CONSERVATIVES.

Mr. Satchell Hopkins, in presiding over a special meeting of the general committee of the Birmingham Conservative Association, stated that the dispute respecting the representation of Central Birmingham had not yet been considered by Lord Salisbury and Lord Hartington, owing to their long absence from England and heavy public engagements, but he hoped the conference would take place before the end of the Whitsuntide recess. Recently a deputation from East Birmingham waited upon the Home Secretary as to his intentions in regard to the constituency, and were informed by Mr. Matthews that he was absolutely determined to keep to the Eastern Division.

SMART CAPTURE BY A FOOTMAN.

William Dunbar, 23, who described himself as a dealer, was charged at the Westminster Police Court, with attempting to steal silver plate, the property of Sir George Warren, from the pantry window of his residence in Grosvenor-crescent. — William Woodhouse, footman, said that between eight and nine on the previous night he came up on a carriage to a house in Grosvenor-crescent, and noticed the prisoner go down the area of No. 4, drop on his knees, and put his hand through the open and barred pantry window, with the idea of reaching some silver spoons which were in view. Witness went after him and collared him. They had a desperate struggle together. The prisoner said that he went down the area for bottles. — Detective-sergeant Walcock said the prisoner was a well-known and daring thief, who had not been long out of prison for stealing from the roof of a cab. His previous convictions included sentences of two years, nine months, and three months' hard labour. — Prisoner: "I shall be glad if you will settle it here." — Mr. Shell said he would, but I have no such intention, you will go for trial.

THE DEAD.

A person named George Smith, in the Strand, was found dead on Saturday morning.

A person named George Smith, in the Strand, was found dead on Saturday morning.

A person named George Smith, in the Strand, was found dead on Saturday morning.

A person named George Smith, in the Strand, was found dead on Saturday morning.

A person named George Smith, in the Strand, was found dead on Saturday morning.

A person named George Smith, in the Strand, was found dead on Saturday morning.

A person named George Smith, in the Strand, was found dead on Saturday morning.

A person named George Smith, in the Strand, was found dead on Saturday morning.

A person named George Smith, in the Strand, was found dead on Saturday morning.

A person named George Smith, in the Strand, was found dead on Saturday morning.

A person named George Smith, in the Strand, was found dead on Saturday morning.

A person named George Smith, in the Strand, was found dead on Saturday morning.

A person named George Smith, in the Strand, was found dead on Saturday morning.

A person named George Smith, in the Strand, was found dead on Saturday morning.

A person named George Smith, in the Strand, was found dead on Saturday morning.

A person named George Smith, in the Strand, was found dead on Saturday morning.

A person named George Smith, in the Strand, was found dead on Saturday morning.

A person named George Smith, in the Strand, was found dead on Saturday morning.

A person named George Smith, in the Strand, was found dead on Saturday morning.

A person named George Smith, in the Strand, was found dead on Saturday morning.

A person named George Smith, in the Strand, was found dead on Saturday morning.

A person named George Smith, in the Strand, was found dead on Saturday morning.

A person named George Smith, in the Strand, was found dead on Saturday morning.

A person named George Smith, in the Strand, was found dead on Saturday morning.

A person named George Smith, in the Strand, was found dead on Saturday morning.

A person named George Smith, in the Strand, was found dead on Saturday morning.

A person named George Smith, in the Strand, was found dead on Saturday morning.

A person named George Smith, in the Strand, was found dead on Saturday morning.

A person named George Smith, in the Strand, was found dead on Saturday morning.

A person named George Smith, in the Strand, was found dead on Saturday morning.

A person named George Smith, in the Strand, was found dead on Saturday morning.

A person named George Smith, in the Strand, was found dead on Saturday morning.

A person named George Smith, in the Strand, was found dead on Saturday morning.

A person named George Smith, in the Strand, was found dead on Saturday morning.

A person named George Smith, in the Strand, was found dead on Saturday morning.

A person named George Smith, in the Strand, was found dead on Saturday morning.

A person named George Smith, in the Strand, was found dead on Saturday morning.

A person named George Smith, in the Strand, was found dead on Saturday morning.

A person named George Smith, in the Strand, was found dead on Saturday morning.

A person named George Smith, in the Strand, was found dead on Saturday morning.

A person named George Smith, in the Strand, was found dead on Saturday morning.

A person named George Smith, in the Strand, was found dead on Saturday morning.

A person named George Smith, in the Strand, was found dead on Saturday morning.

A person named George Smith, in the Strand, was found dead on Saturday morning.

A person named George Smith, in the Strand, was found dead on Saturday morning.

A person named George Smith, in the Strand, was found dead on Saturday morning.

A person named George Smith, in the Strand, was found dead on Saturday morning.

A person named George Smith, in the Strand, was found dead on Saturday morning.

A person named George Smith, in the Strand, was found dead on Saturday morning.

A person named

WATER."
of at Bow.
was one for
was named
and that
not drunk,
the dock, and
a short time
afterwards
had said
drinking. She
was then, and had
India.—Chief
the woman
look like a con-
discharged
to touch any
suffered from

B. SHILLING.
sister, will care-
of Spectacles or
"—Mr. Atchison
his credentials

POST.

London, E.C.

ATTENTION

the safety of

COMPLAINTS.

India, Irrigation, Los

W. LAMBERT.

London, W. Fins-

all of Chemists,

right Pills.

is squared in a square

LEG.

These men

ask: "What is the impression?"

defines all the rea-

sons you. Perhaps

you have decided to continue with

the same

but, do you

not know

that I, D. ALBERT

and you will

ND PILLS,

and Bed, Legs, Head,

Pains, Headache, and

fever, &c.

London, E.C.

the Permanent

pleasures, Haras-

er, and all Functions

dependent upon the

heart Disease.

petite,

Debility,

Convalescence,

Chronic Disease

is IMMEDIATE and per-

manent.

SHALTY MAD

D ENERGY.

PHODYNE

its worth

the Permanent

pleasures, Haras-

er, and all Functions

dependent upon the

TISSUE.

TIS.

TIS.

TISS.

LAST WEEK'S POLICE.

City Summons Court.

CYCLISTS AND THE POLICE.—John Kent, a well-dressed young man, was summoned for riding a bicycle to the common danger in Mansion House-street. Police-constable Goodson, 563, deposed that at twenty minutes to one on the afternoon of the 29th of April he was conducting a lady with a parasol later across Mansion House-street, and when nearly across he saw the defendant riding a bicycle, and he put up his hand to stop him, when he rang his bell and frightened the lady, causing her to run back. The bicycle struck him, and threw the defendant down. Defendant said that he was going along quite quietly, and when the wheel of the bicycle had passed the policeman he put out his hand and deliberately pulled him off the machine, breaking it and throwing him on to a cabbie horse, which was going at a quick pace. He succeeded, however, in catching hold of the bridle and shaft, and then threw himself on one side and prevented himself being run over. The policeman did not take his name until he asked him for his name, as he said he should prosecute him. Bystanders came up and described the constable's conduct as dastardly. Another constable was called, who confirmed Goodson's evidence. Mr. Joseph Sutton, a gentleman living at Denmark-road, Camberwell, said the defendant might easily have got by but for the policeman, who threw him on the bicycle, and he narrowly escaped being run over. Goodson walked away, and it was not till after the defendant said he would take his number that he asked him for his name and address. Mr. Alderman Savory adjourned the case for further evidence to be adduced.

Guildhall.

AN OWNER WANTED.—Thomas Leslie, 40, was charged, on remand, with being in the unlawful possession of a diamond butterfly brooch, value about £50. It appeared that the prisoner went into a jeweller's shop with the brooch, and asked the value of it. Suspecting that he had not come by it honestly, the jeweller sent him to the Bishopsgate-street Police Station with an assistant. There he was questioned by Detective Abbott, and he made a statement to the effect that he had picked it up on the evening of the 6th inst. outside Anderson's Hotel, in Fleet-street. Not knowing whether it was worth anything or not, he took it next morning to the jeweller's to have it valued. Detective Abbott in his evidence said that he had no reason to doubt the man's statement. Mr. Alderman Wilkin discharged the accused, and ordered the brooch to remain in the custody of the police until an owner was found for it.

Mansion House.

CHARGE OF STEALING FROM THE BIRKBECK INSTITUTE.—Frederick Orris Jerome, Civil Service clerk, was brought before the Lord Mayor, charged with stealing from the Birkbeck Institute, Chancery-lane, a silk umbrella, valued 10s. ed., the property of Mr. H. W. Congreve, the secretary of the institution. Police-constable Parsons stated from certain information he kept observation on the institute. On Friday evening, shortly after seven o'clock, prisoner came into the lavatory, picked up the umbrella and examined it. He washed his hands, and upon leaving he placed the umbrella under his coat and left the institute. Prisoner was stopped, and he then said he took the umbrella on the impulse of the moment. Mr. Savage, the secretary of the City of London College, said the prisoner was a student of the college. He was a very respectable young man, and had always borne an excellent character. The Lord Mayor said the prisoner's position was a very painful one, and having regard to his previous good character and the fact that this case would no doubt leave an impression upon him for the rest of his life, he should deal with it as one of unlawful possession, and fine the prisoner £20, or in default seven days' imprisonment.

Bow-street.

A BUNCH OF OLD OFFENDERS.—James Mac, James Pegg, and John Lee three rough-looking men, all apparently about 30 years of age, were charged on remand before Mr. Lushington with frequenting the Strand for the purpose of committing a felony. According to the evidence of Detectives Payne and Hailstone, E Division, the prisoners were in the habit of loitering about the doors of theatres as people were going in or coming out. On the evening of the 28th April the prisoners were seen together loitering outside the Strand Theatre, and from their actions suspicions were aroused and they were taken into custody. Previous convictions were now proved against all three prisoners by Warders Turrell, Humphreys, and Cook, of Pentonville and Holloway Prisons. Against Mac fourteen previous convictions, including one for which he was sentenced to five years' penal servitude, were proved; against Pegg, 21 convictions; and against Lee to two for minor offences. The prisoners all agreed to be dealt with by the magistrate, and for this purpose pleaded guilty. Mr. Lushington sentenced Lee to three months, and Pegg and Mac to one year's imprisonment each, with hard labour.

Marlborough-street.

EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE OF THEFT.—William Hastings, 42, a tailor of Archer-street, Soho, was charged with stealing a cheque for £2 12s. 1d. drawn upon the London and Provincial Bank, the property of Albert Sargent, a grocer, of Little Newport-street, Soho. Mr. Sargent said that on Tuesday, the 6th instant, while on his way to his bankers, he lost a roll of papers, consisting of a paper in a slip, a £5 note, and three cheques. In the afternoon he stopped the payment of the cheques, but he was unable to stop the note, as he did not know the number. On Friday afternoon the prisoner called upon him and said that his little daughter had picked up three cheques on Wednesday morning, and he wanted to know what reward he (Mr. Sargent) was willing to give for them. He added that a publican, named Mills, had one of them. He (Sargent) pointed out to him that as they had been stopped they were of no more value than the paper they were written on, but promised him £2 if he would bring them to him in the evening. The prisoner replied that he knew they were worthless, as he had sent to Birmingham for the money, but had been unable to get it. As Hastings did not return in the evening, the assistance of Detective-sergeant Allan was obtained. He (Sargent) and the officer on Saturday morning went to Mills, the publican, and obtained from him the cheque the prisoner had given him. They then went to the prisoner's house and arrested him—James Mills, of the White Horse public-house, Rupert-street, Haymarket, said that on Wednesday he advanced Hastings £2 12s. 1d. upon a cheque for £2 7s. 11d., which he said he had received from the prisoner. The prisoner was stopped with the goods. Yates made a statement that he had been induced to let the case be taken out of his van, and at the time she took the things, and that it was her intention to redeem them when she got money. He had made inquiry and found that her husband had been out of work since Christmas, and that from that time they had been in a state of most abject poverty. There was no doubt that they had insufficient food. They had been married eighteen months, and there was nothing at all against them previously. The husband, who attended the court by order of the magistrate, said that during the last week he had got employment with the parish as a carman. He and his wife existed the best way they could when he was doing nothing, and he must own that he did not give her any money. Sometimes he earned a little by cleaning, but then she

and that he had cashed one while waiting for a reward to be offered. Mr. Newton committed the prisoner for trial on the charge of uttering the cheque, and also on that of obtaining £2 12s. 1d. from Mr. Mills by fraud.

Marylebone.

"A BAP BOY."—A smart-looking youth, named Edgar Balfour, aged 16, who seemed to be quite indifferent to the position in which he stood, was charged with receiving small sums of money on various dates on behalf of his employer, Lowland Trotman, manufacturer of Euston-road, and failing to account for the same. The prisoner received £2 from a customer, and entered it in the day-book as 1s. 1d. Afterwards he entered the sum as 1s. 9d. in the ledger, by which he saved the customer being charged with the difference between the amounts, and in order to make the books tally the day-book was also altered to £s. 9d. There were other sums which the prisoner had manipulated in a similar way. The lad had been in his employer's employ three months. In reply to a question, the prisoner's father said his son had been a pretty good boy, except that at twelve years of age he was charged with others, for getting into a house. He was discharged, and the other boy were convicted. Mr. Cooke expressed his opinion that he was a bad boy, and unless he reformed was on the road to destruction. He now sentenced him to one month's imprisonment.

Clerkenwell.

CHARGE OF PANSYONATING A DETECTIVE.—Vernon Vivian, 40, describing himself as a painter, of no fixed abode, was charged with being found on enclosed premises at Victoria Buildings, Holborn, for a supposed unlawful purpose. He was further charged with falsely representing himself to be a constable of the metropolitan police, and also with having stolen a number of books from No. 1, Victoria Buildings, Clerkenwell, on or about the 29th of April. Prisoner handed him a first-class railway ticket from Birmingham, but on board the train, at it he found it was dated the 14th of April. He asked him where he purchased it. He said, "I got it this morning in New-street." Witness said, "Are you sure?" He replied, "Yes." He then pointed out to him the date, and requested him to see the station-master. He refused to go until he had been in the refreshment room. When he came out he offered to give him a "dollar" to settle the case. Witness refused to accept the money. The prisoner then said he took the ticket on the 14th April and offered to pay the fare, £s. 1d., which he refused to accept. The prisoner gave an address in Cootsey-road, Birmingham. In answer to the charge the prisoner said he was sorry it had happened. Mr. Flownen thought it was a clear attempt to defraud the company of the fare, and fined the prisoner 40s.

West London.

DEVAUDON'S RAILWAY COMPANY.—George Henry Matherham, described as a bookmaker, was charged with riding on the London and North-Western Railway from Birmingham to Willesden Junction without paying the fare, with intent to defraud the company. James Paster, ticket collector at Willesden Junction, said that on Friday morning on the arrival of the up express from Birmingham he saw a number of racing men leave the train. Prisoner handed him a first-class railway ticket from Birmingham, but on board the train, at it he found it was dated the 14th of April. He asked him where he purchased it. He said, "I got it this morning in New-street." Witness said, "Are you sure?" He replied, "Yes." He then pointed out to him the date, and requested him to see the station-master. He refused to go until he had been in the refreshment room. When he came out he offered to give him a "dollar" to settle the case. Witness refused to accept the money. The prisoner then said he took the ticket on the 14th April and offered to pay the fare, £s. 1d., which he refused to accept. The prisoner gave an address in Cootsey-road, Birmingham. In answer to the charge the prisoner said he was sorry it had happened. Mr. Flownen thought it was a clear attempt to defraud the company of the fare, and fined the prisoner 40s.

Lambeth.

HE WAS OFF TO AUSTRALIA WITH THE NEW LOVE.—Frederick William Redman, 28, described as a dentist, living in Walcot square, was charged on a warrant with deserting his wife and child, whereby they had become chargeable to the parish of Lambeth. The case was a somewhat peculiar one. Mr. W. H. Armstrong appeared for the prosecution on behalf of the guardians of Lambeth and Mr. H. I. Sydney defended. From the statements of Mr. Armstrong, borne out by evidence, it appeared that the prisoner had for a long period carried on business as a dentist, and earned some £25 per week. He had failed for a long time to give his wife means to keep her and their child. He had formed the acquaintance of a female, by whom he had a child. This was forgiven, but a few days back his wife was surprised to find he had a quantity of luggage packed up and ready for removal, and was staying at Tibury Dock. She spoke to him, and he then stated that he was only off for a short voyage. The wife made herself chargeable to the parish, and in consequence of her statements Mr. Tawney, one of the raving officers of the parish, was directed to take the present proceedings. A warrant was issued and Constable Flynn of the L Division, on Friday afternoon stopped him and took him into custody as he was about to go on board a vessel bound for Sydney. He had not only paid the fare for himself, but also for a young lady named Stone, who was going out with him as his wife. When taken into custody he handed 25s. to Miss Stone, and said, "It's all right; we will meet at Plymouth." In cross-examination by Mr. Sydney it was elicited that before the prisoner went away he had given his wife some £16. Mr. Sydney held that there was no proof of desertion. Mr. Birrell said he certainly could not convict the defendant, and he would therefore be discharged. The prisoner quickly left the court and said he should soon reach Plymouth and catch the ship to take him to Australia.

ALLEGED BURGLARY.—James Nicholson, 19, was re-examined on the charge of being concerned with another not in custody in committing a burglary at the house of Mr. W. Wilkesham Stokes, a solicitor, at 26, Cheshunt-road, Finsbury. Mr. Russell Stokes, an accountant, said the house was left in his charge by his brother, who was away ill. He was called up at one o'clock on Sunday morning, the 4th inst., and found it in the possession of a constable. He had given notice to the police that the house was shut up. He found the back kitchen window had been forced open, and he saw marks on the knees of the prisoner's trousers corresponding with the colour on the side. The door leading from the kitchen to the hall had also been forced open. A large iron lamp was produced, and Mr. Stokes said he found it under the mat in the back room at the top of the house. Mr. Flownen said it was not part of his brother's property. (Laughter.) Mr. Stokes: No; it fits the lamp upon the kitchen window where it had been forced up. It is the only evidence of the burglar having gone beyond the hall upstairs. The prisoner also knew nothing about the burglary or the jemmy. He merely went upon hearing the police whistle, and was taken into custody.

Mr. Stokes complimented Constables 515 and 474 T for their smartness, as the burglars could only have been a few minutes in the house. He thought it was very poor of one constable jumping over a high wall in the dark and following into an unknown house, and then alighted on the slope of the Horseshoe Dock into the Thames. When impeded he turned to his waist, she fell backwards, and would, no doubt, have been drowned had not assistance been at hand. She was sober, and he had had a lot of trouble. Her husband told the magistrate that he could not account for her despondency. If allowed to go to her home he would look after her and see that she did not repeat the attempt. Mr. D'Eyncourt remanded her for a week. The husband pressed for bail. Mr. D'Eyncourt declined, remarking that she would be far better off in the House of Detention, where she should be cared for and have the benefit of good advice.

Westminster.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Annie Gurney, 53, a married woman living with her husband at Hyde-place, Vincent-square, Westminster, was charged with attempting to commit suicide. Frederick Plumb, sub-inspector of the Thames police, deposed that between nine and ten o'clock that morning the prisoner ran down the slope of the Horseshoe Dock into the Thames. When impeded he turned to his waist, she fell backwards, and would, no doubt, have been drowned had not assistance been at hand. She was sober, and he had had a lot of trouble. Her husband told the magistrate that he could not account for her despondency. If allowed to go to her home he would look after her and see that she did not repeat the attempt. Mr. D'Eyncourt remanded her for a week. The husband pressed for bail. Mr. D'Eyncourt declined, remarking that she would be far better off in the House of Detention, where she should be cared for and have the benefit of good advice.

Southwark.

SERIOUS ASSAULT BY A STRIKER AT HAY'S WHARF.—Just before the rising of the court, Thomas Collins, a dock labourer, was charged with violently assaulting John Moreton by striking him on the nose with a brick. The accused was also charged with assaulting a man named Henry Butler, and was further charged with assaulting Police-constables 72 and 78 M, and damaging their uniforms. Mr. Passmore, solicitor, appeared to prosecute on behalf of the proprietors of Hay's Wharf, who said the present case arose out of the recent strike of employees at Hay's Wharf, the prisoner being one of the strikers, and the prosecutor and the witness being what were termed the new hands. The prisoner, whose leg was bandaged, was assisted into the court by crutches, and was assisted into the court, and remained seated during the proceedings. William Pepper said he was a dock labourer, and was employed at Hay's Wharf. The previous morning, shortly before eight o'clock, witness and a number of others were waiting outside Hay's Wharf for the gates to open when he saw the prisoner and three others were standing near an archway. Suddenly witness saw a brick come from the direction in which the accused was. He called out "Mind, lad!" but before they could move the brick struck Morton on the nose, inflicting injury and causing his face to bleed profusely. Witness then noticed that the prisoner wiped his hand on the side of his trousers. Witness called out for some one to stop the prisoner, who rushed at him and made a desperate attempt to kick him in a dangerous part. The police then came up, and upon being taken into custody the accused struggled and fell in the road underneath the wheels of a van. Witness also saw the prisoner kick Butler. The accused had threatened witness several times, the first occasion was about a month ago, when he called him a dirty dog and said he would "bath" his brains out. Cross-examined: the accused did not say, "I'm a man and think what you're robbing my wife and children of." The prosecutor, Moreton, whose face was strapped up and was terribly disfigured, and Butler having been called, evidence was given identifying the prisoner as the person who threw the brick, and Mr. Slade remanded him for a week, refusing bail.

Wandsworth.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE IN THE THAMES.—Ernest Brownjohn, a young man living in Wandsworth, was charged with attempting to commit suicide by throwing himself into the River Thames. James Huggett said on Friday evening he saw the prisoner climb the parapet of the Vicarage Wharf at Battersea, and throw himself into the river after bidding farewell to all. Witness plunged in after him and rescued him. Mr. Shiel: I suppose he came out when he found it was rather wet. (Laughter.) Witness: No, I pulled

him out. The prisoner said he was worried, and promised that it would not occur again. His brother came forward, and said it was all through a love quarrel. He had a few words with his young lady, and it upset him. The officer in the case informed the magistrate that the young lady was in court, but he stated that he did not wish to see her. He remanded the prisoner in custody for a week. The young lady was assisted out of the court in a half-fainting condition. Joseph Lovell, living in Coligny-street, Wandsworth, was charged with a similar offence. The night watchman at Wandsworth Pier said the prisoner inquired of him which way the tide was flowing, and he replied that it was going down. The prisoner then jumped over the gate, took off his hat and coat, and desired witness to take them home, remarking that he was going to die. He told him not to do anything so foolish, and before he could reach him he threw himself into the Thames. Mr. Shiel: Could he swim? Witness: Yes. He was hanging on to a rope when I caught hold of him. Mr. Shiel: How did you get him out?—Witness: I pulled him in a boat. Police-constable 322 V, who arrested the prisoner, said he was suffering from delirium tremens. Mr. Shiel remanded the prisoner.

Dr. Phillips, of the Finsbury Dispensary, said he saw Mrs. Waller on the Thursday preceding her death, and found her in an advanced stage of consumption. He regarded her case as "hopeless." He did not visit her afterwards, because, in accordance with the rules of the dispensary, no fresh application was made. He could have done her no good. Death was due to phthisis. The jury returned a verdict accordingly.

IMMORALITY IN THE EAST-END.—Mr. Wynne Baxter, the East London coroner, held an inquest at St. George's Vestry Hall respecting the death of the illegitimate male child of Ann Tanner, a single woman, aged 19, residing at 14, Walbury-street, St. George's East. Louise Tanner stated that her daughter was confined prematurely on Thursday morning about 10.30, and was attended by Dr. Morrison's assistant. The child died at 3.15 p.m., having made a peculiar noise while being held in front of the fire. The mother was to have been married on Monday but the wedding was postponed in consequence of the death of her uncle. The Coroner: It is rather late in the day to get buried late just before the birth of the child. Better late than never, though. Dr. Morrison, of Cannon-street-road, having done his duty, said that death was due to inanition from prematurity. The jury returned a verdict of "accidental death."

A DOCKERS' DRUG.—Coroner Baxter held an inquest at the St. George's Vestry Hall, on the body of a dock labourer, named John Marshall, aged 53 years, who died at his lodgings, 34, Lark-dale-street, on Tuesday. Mrs. Julia Marshall, the wife of the deceased, said he was a very hard-working man, though in delicate health. He used to work very hard, and when he failed to get work at the docks took occasional jobs at the chaff-cutting factory in Philpott-street, Commercial-road. While working at the latter place on Monday morning he injured his left hand and fingers, and had to be attended in the London Hospital, where they were bandaged up. Subsequently he went to the docks, from which he returned in the evening complaining that he felt very bad. A doctor was sent for, but before his arrival death took place. Witness was aware of certain articles which were found at their house, but the son stated that his father gave him the things, and they were discharged.

Dalston.

DR. D. T. TRENCH WANTS.—William Skeats, aged 28, who appeared in the uniform of the Tower Hamlets Militia, was charged with stealing gold cuttings, value £4 7s., the property of Charles Henry Mason, a gold and silver leaf manufacturer, of De Beauvoir-road, Hackney. The prosecutor despatched that he had known the prisoner as a gold beater, and in compliance with an urgent request he had given him employment in October last. On the first day of the employ he disappeared with the gold. Detective Brown disengaged with the gold. Detective Brown and he found the prisoner amongst the Militia for the past seven months had been in service at 36, Nelson-street, Mile End. On Thursday morning, about 9.30, she was in the act of getting some water when she suddenly fell down helpless. She was put to bed, but never rallied, death ensuing shortly after. Dr. Kay, of 31, Commercial-road, said that death was due to apoplexy, and a verdict to that effect was returned.

Stratford.

CHARGE AGAINST PUBLICANS.—Arthur Pollard, the landlord of the Higham Hill tavern, Walthamstow, was summoned for drunkards on remand for drunkenness on his licensed premises on the 28th ult.; and Albert Page, a labourer, of Walthamstow, was summoned for being drunk on licensed premises. Mr. Atkinson defended Mr. Pollard. The evidence showed that on the afternoon in question Sergeant Montgomery found the defendant Page the worse for liquor in a horse trough near defendant's house. A man came up who said Page lodged in his house, and he took charge of him. The two went into the Higham Hill tavern, and later on, when the police entered, they saw Page with a pot by the side of him. Attention was drawn to his condition, but he was in a house for some time after that. Mr. Atkinson, for the defence, proved that the man was not served with beer, and the defendant said that the serving was not material. Page was drunk and was permitted to remain in the house. Mr. Pollard would be fined 40s. and costs, but his license would not be endorsed. Page was fined 3s. and costs.

ONE MILLION 1,000,000 FREE SAMPLES.

POSTAGE, 4d. 10s. 6d.

IN RESPONSE TO OUR REQUEST TO FRAZER'S SULPHUR TABLETS OR CHARGER.—We have supplied gratis and post-paid samples of Frazer's Sulphur Tablets, and as a direct result of the success of these 1,000,000 samples, we are now sending 10,000 packets of Frazer's Sulphur Tablets per week, or 50,000 packets per annum, we have decided to greatly enlarge our plan, and to supply One Million (1,000,000) families with free samples of Frazer's Sulphur Tablets. We shall also supply the postage thereon, at a capital expenditure to ourselves £10,000.00 at 1d. of £4,16s. 10s. 4d. We do this because it is so palpably plain by the results that the public approve of the samples, and because we are sure, therefore, that the sale will increase in proportion to the million samples are distributed, and Frazer's Sulphur Tablets, as a natural consequence, become more extensively known.

SPECIAL TO CLERKS.—We will supply samples of any denomination with two packets of Frazer's Sulphur Tablets, for gifts to sick poor members, on receipt of written application specifically stating they are required for this purpose.

WE ARE FOR FAIR PLAY.—Write for the samples, not merely out of curiosity nor because we offer them free of charge, but with a view to a genuine test of the merit of Frazer's Sulphur Tablets, and in a spirit of fair play.

DESCRIPTION OF THEM.—Frazer's Sulphur Tablets are composed of sulphur incorporated with cream of tartar and other curative ingredients. They are pleasant to the eye, and pleasant to the touch. Sulphur is the oldest, best, and safest remedy for the Blood, for the Skin, for the Complexion, for Constipation, and for Rheumatism. Frazer's Sulphur

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Monday.

THE NEW CODE.

Lord BRABOURNE, replying to some remarks by Lord Norton, said the New Education Code had gone as far as it ought in rendering the grant to schools independent of results as tested by the examination of pupils. As long as a school was efficient, he believed it would receive a full grant under the code.—Lord HANNOVER and the Bishop of LONDON having expressed approval of the code, the Archbishop of CANTERBURY said the code would stimulate the voluntary schools to attain a higher standard of efficiency, and give them the pecuniary aid necessary to attain it.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Monday.

COMPENSATION TO PUBLICANS.

Mr. BIRCH, in moving the second reading of the Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Duties Bill, said it proposed to distribute the money which would be provided by the extra duty on beer and spirits. He was afraid the licensing clauses of the bill would meet with very strenuous opposition, but the Government would resist all assaults on that portion of the bill, and they hoped to be successful in carrying it into law.—Mr. CAINE moved, as an amendment, that the House declined to assent to a bill which provided by payment out of public money for the extinction of annual licenses in the manner provided in the bill. He maintained that the bill was intended to establish a money value in licenses created for twelve months only, so that when the question of licensing reform came up in the future the principle of compensation would be found to be established by law.—Mr. T. W. RUSSELL opposed the amendment.—Sir G. TREVETT said the passing of these clauses would fasten down on the shoulders of the public the burden of the liquor interest tighter than it had ever been before, and we should lay ourselves open to a penalty of £250,000 to extinguish the whole liquor trade.—The SOLICITOR-GENERAL contended that the bill did not deal with compensation in any way whatever.—On the motion of Sir W. HOUDSWORTH, the debate was adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Tuesday.

At a short sitting the Commissioners for Oaths Amendment Bill was read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Tuesday.

THE LICENSING QUESTION.

At a morning sitting, the adjourned debate on Mr. Caine's amendment to the motion for the second reading of the Local Taxation Duties Bill was resumed.—Mr. HAYWARD disputed the Solicitor-general's view of the law as to the automatic renewal of licenses, and held there had been scores of cases in which licenses had been refused because the houses were not wanted. He did not believe the bill set up any vested interests, and he strongly supported it, though he would move some amendments in committee. He thought the operation of the bill should be limited to ten years.—Mr. A. GATHORNE-HARDY maintained that the right to equitable compensation ought not to be challenged, and that by the gradual extinction of licenses, coupled with the power of preventing the issue of new licenses, a great reform would be effected.—Mr. BAYCE failed to see any reason whatever, either on the ground of the goodwill or as a question of property, for giving compensation to the publicans. He admitted that the bill was the best bill which had yet been produced on the licensing question, and by waiting for a few years a still might be forthcoming.—Mr. W. LONG contended that the bill was a direct advance along the path of temperance, and in no sense did an injustice to a great trade.—The debate was again adjourned.—On the Speaker resuming the chair at the evening sitting, the House was immediately counted out.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Wednesday.

THE OPPOSITION AND THE LAND PURCHASE BILL.

The first five orders of the day were Irish bills. At their head was a bill for providing agricultural labourers in Ireland with cottages, and proposing to appropriate the £1,500,000 of Church surplus which it was already proposed by Mr. Balfour's Land Purchase Bill to devote to the objects of that bill. The House was very thin, and the supporters of the Government present being in a minority, the speeches of the mover and seconder were extremely brief.—Mr. JOHNSTON moved an amendment that the House declined to sanction a proposal which deprived the population of the poorest part of Ireland of the funds requisite for ameliorating their condition.—In the debate which followed Mr. PLUNKETT said the bill was an attempt to wreck the Land Purchase Bill, and asserted that it was obvious that the appropriation of the Church surplus was an afterthought, following on Mr. Balfour's application of it to his Land Purchase scheme.—Mr. T. W. RUSSELL moved the adjournment of the debate, as the objects of the bill had not been explained by the mover, and Mr. Balfour supported the motion on the same ground. It was defeated on a division by ninety-four to sixty-eight.—Mr. PARNELL, finding that his party were in the majority, immediately moved the closure, but the SPEAKER declined to put it, as the hon. member had just entered the House.—The debate was continued, and after several members had taken part in the debate, Mr. Balfour opposed the bill at some length.—Mr. DILLON then moved the closure, which was agreed to. The Parnellites being still in a majority, Mr. Johnston's amendment was negatived without a division, and the Bill was read a second time amid Irish cheers. The second Irish bill was postponed; but the third bill, which proposed to abolish the power of the Crown to order jurors in Ireland to stand aside, was proceeded with. The same tactics were followed by the Irish party. The supporters of the Government, however, being now in force, the bill was thrown out by 203 to 182. The Irish party, finding themselves in the minority, postponed the other two bills.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Thursday.

RAILWAY COMPANIES AND TELEGRAMS.

Mr. RAIKES informed Sir J. SWINBURNE that he stated so far back as August last that he was not in a position to enforce the transmission of public telegrams at all the railway stations. As a matter of fact, many stations did not possess the necessary facilities.—Sir J. SWINBURNE gave notice that at the earliest opportunity he would move that in the opinion of the House no further compulsory powers shall be given to existing railway companies until they arrange to receive telegrams from the public for transmission."

POSTAGE RATES.

Mr. RAIKES, in reply to Mr. SUMMERS, stated that over and above the profits, the loss upon the foreign and colonial postal service maintained by this country was estimated to be £225,000 a year, and the further loss that would accrue to the Imperial revenue from the establishment of a universal penny postage would be upwards of £200,000 a year.—Mr. MUNDSELL: Have you estimated that upon the present number of letters, without calculating that there would be any increase of letters?—Mr. RAIKES: Yes.

IRISH INTERROGATORIES.

Mr. J. O'CONNOR had a question down concerning an interview between a reporter in Liverpool and a district Inspector. The hon.

member supplemented this by asking whether the police officer, who, he alleged, made slanderous imputations on the people of Tipperary, was a proper person to have the lives of the people in his hands?—The SPEAKER: Order, order. That is not a proper question.—Mr. J. O'CONNOR: Well, is this man who made a slanderous attack on the people to be retained?—The SPEAKER: That question shall not be put.—Mr. J. O'CONNOR resumed his seat, and the Speaker called the name of Dr. Tanner, who had the next question on the paper.—Dr. TANNER (excitedly): I decline to ask any question.—Mr. J. O'CONNOR then asked the Speaker whether he could put his question as it appeared on the paper.—The Speaker said certainly; and, in reply, Mr. Balfour said he had no knowledge of the interview referred to. He had not read it.

LONDON FISH SUPPLY.

Mr. W. H. SMITH, in reply to Mr. HOWELL, stated that he was informed that the statements made by Mr. J. LAWRENCE HAMILTON, M.R.C.S., respecting the fish supply of the metropolis, the deficiency of its markets, and the enormous waste and spoiling of fish were to say the least, highly coloured. Many of them had already been inquiry into, and no more light was likely to be thrown upon them by a royal commission. The fish condemned in 1889 only amounted to 1 in 134.

CONDITION OF THE SOUDAN.

Sir J. FERGUSON informed Mr. BYRNE that the latest reports showed that there was still much insecurity in the Eastern Soudan, and great distress. There were dervish detachments still at Tokar and Handou, who controlled the districts adjoining, and made occasional raids. Measures of relief would probably be necessary for the destitute people about Suakin for several months longer, but not to the same extent as at first. Work was given to those able to do it; the sick were treated in hospital; there had been many deaths. The Soudan Trading Company had made preliminary agreements with native chiefs for the cultivation of cotton, and with a view to open the trade route to Berber; but it was too early yet to judge of the result.

MR. STANLEY AND AFRICAN CHIEFS.

Mr. BYRNE asked the Under Foreign Secretary whether his attention had been called to the rumours regarding treaties or arrangements with native chiefs in the interior of tropical Africa, alleged to have been recently made on behalf of Her Majesty or of any British company.—Sir J. FERGUSON: It is understood that Mr. STANLEY made certain engagements on his own behalf with native chiefs in the interior of Africa; but they were not made under any authority from her Majesty's Government. I am not in a position to make any statement regarding them.

WHITTINGTON HOLIDAYS.

Mr. W. H. SMITH, in reply to Mr. J. ELLIS, said he regretted to have to inform the hon. member that, in the present state of the bill, it would not be possible for him to put the adjournment before the Friday, and it would then be necessary to ask the House to reassemble on the following Thursday. (Hear, hear, and laughter)—Dr. TANNER asked whether, in consequence of the contested state of business, there would be no adjournment for Derby Day. (Renewed laughter.)

SEQUEL TO WEDNESDAY'S TACTICS.

Mr. SUMMERS asked whether, the House having unanimously passed the second reading of a bill allocating the Church funds for the purposes of the Labourers' (Ireland) Act, it was the intention of the Government to abandon the clauses of the Land Purchase Bill which proposed to apply the same fund in a different manner and for a different purpose.—Mr. W. H. SMITH said he would enter into any controversy as to the object of the question. (Hear, hear.) He thought he might say that it was highly probable that the bill dealing with land in Ireland would survive the bill referred to by the hon. member. (Ministerial cheers.) There was, therefore, no necessity to excise the provision with regard to the Church fund from the Land Bill. (Hear, hear.)

THE LICENSING QUESTION.

THE DIVISION.

Mr. W. H. SMITH moved that the twelve o'clock rule be suspended that night for the purposes of the discussion on the Local Taxation (Duties) Bill. On a division, the motion was carried by 261 votes to 146.—Sir W. LAWSON resumed the debate on Mr. Caine's amendment to the bill. He said many had taken exception to the word "compensation," but, as he understood the measure, it was compensation bill. He protested against that subject being discussed at all in the House of Commons. They heard a good deal now in their political jargon about the "mandate of the country," and he asked what mandate had they to take up the compensation question. (Hear, hear.) It was quite true that hon. members opposite at the general election had said they were dead against all compensation that would have some reason for their bringing it forward now.—(cheers and laughter.)

but it was not before the country in any shape or form in 1886. The Government tried to raise the question two years ago, however, but the scheme of compensation was almost universally condemned. The remarkable feature of the bill was that it was a temperance bill. (Cheers.) On the Conservative side the members had all become temperance reformers. This was the first bill ever brought forward by a Government which had been called a purely temperance bill. The bill was brought in almost entirely in the interest of temperance, but almost every temperance society in the kingdom condemned it, and so did everybody who had been working in temperance all their lives except Mr. T. W. RUSSELL. How was it that the great bulk of the temperance world condemned the Government's bill and was warmly applauded by the drink-sellers? He strongly objected to the Government bill altogether, independently of temperance taxes to be imposed by local authorities, they went on a very dangerous road indeed. It would lead to corruption, to robbery, and to all that was evil. He admitted that the object of the bill—to diminish the number of drink shops—was a good one, but they had already a licensing system to protect them in that direction. It was admitted on all hands that public-houses were too numerous, and that they should be reduced in number. His case was that the magistrates had the power to reduce them.—Mr. BIRCH: If they have it, we don't interfere with them.—Sir W. LAWSON asked what was the bill for. He said that the magistrates had the power, and that they had not exercised it sufficiently. He next came to the opinion of the Solicitor-general, whom he regarded as the greatest licensing authority in the world, for he made the greatest mistakes. He respected the opinion of the learned gentleman, but he respected that of a judge of the land much more. (Hear, hear.) He quoted the opinion of Mr. Justice Field that there was no vested interest in a license.—The SOLICITOR-GENERAL said he had the authority of Mr. Justice Field for saying that he never made the statement that there was no vested interest in a license.—Sir W. LAWSON went on to say that another authority on the same bench said the magistrates might refuse a license, though it was true they never did so except for misconduct. (Hear, hear.)—The Clerk: I have already received six official letters from the County Council on the subject of this ed.—It was resolved to acknowledge the letters.

A UNIQUE INCIDENT.

The Duke of Norfolk has written from the Holy Land to inform her Majesty of an incident in connection with the visit of the English pilgrims to Palestine, who have now left Jerusalem, and are returning home. On St. George's Day, for the first time since the age of the Crusades, Pontifical High Mass was sung at the silver altar in front of the Holy Sepulchre by an English prelate, the Hon. and Right Rev. William Clifford, Bishop of Clifton, and his lordship also preached after which the anthem "Domine Salvam fac Reginam nostram" in other words, "God Save the Queen" was sung by the pilgrims. This was the first instance that the Queen or any other British Sovereign had been publicly prayed for in that place probably since the time of Richard Courdeion, and certainly the first since the Reformation.

COUNCIL COUNCIL THIRTY.

The clerk to the Holborn Board of Guardians on Wednesday reported the receipt of a letter from the assistant solicitor to the London County Council threatening legal proceedings if a sum of £4, interest on an alleged overplus on the guardians was not paid. The clerk advised the board not to pay, because he said he posted the cheque in proper time, and, at most, there had only been a few hours' delay in the post. However, I have been of opinion that there was nothing too great for the County Council, and now I think there is nothing too small. (Hear, hear.)—The Clerk: I have already received six official letters from the County Council on the subject of this ed.—It was resolved to acknowledge the letters.

fall-countrymen. It was said that he used strong language concerning the publicans, but he would not compare with that of the new convert, Lord K. CHURCHILL. The noble lord reminded him of what Sheridan said when he saw a Scotchman in a large pair of trousers, "Converts are always enthusiastic." (Loud laughter.)—The House SECRETARY declared that the bill left the position and jurisdiction of the magistrates absolutely untouched. It did not deal with the general question of compensation, although it mentioned the use of money derived from drink for the purpose of the acquisition and the extinction of licenses, and the only principle in the bill was this—that a license was a purchasable article, and that there was attached to it some monetary value. The provisions of the Acts of Parliament all indicated an intention on the part of the Legislature that there should be no interruption of a license. The bill fixed nothing as to the value to be given to a license, but it would award a solatium to those deprived of their licenses.—Mr. GLADSTONE observed that the bill was to buy up an extremely small number of public-houses upon terms most agreeable to the publicans; for the publican would refuse to sell until it was made worth his while to do so. In his (Mr. Gladstone's) judgment the bill might fairly be described as one for the endowment of public-houses. He denied that the money was to be supplied by the trade. The bill would bring about an exceedingly small or infinitesimal reduction in the number of public-houses. It was his belief that from the moment the bill became law, it would add to the value of public-houses; and if that was true it was an evil a hundredfold greater than the most sanguine advocate of the bill could possibly anticipate from its operation. It appeared to him that a publican had no claim whatever in respect of any contingency to which he might be subjected under the law as it stood by its legitimate exercise. The bill of the Government was without principle or precedent.—Mr. LANOUER strongly opposed the bill, and doubted whether, apart from compensation, it would promote the cause of temperance.—Mr. W. H. SMITH maintained that the latest reports showed that there was still much insecurity in the Eastern Soudan, and great distress. There were dervish detachments still at Tokar and Handou, who controlled the districts adjoining, and made occasional raids. Measures of relief would probably be necessary for the destitute people about Suakin for several months longer, but not to the same extent as at first. Work was given to those able to do it; the sick were treated in hospital; there had been many deaths. The Soudan Trading Company had made preliminary agreements with native chiefs for the cultivation of cotton, and with a view to open the trade route to Berber; but it was too early yet to judge of the result.

LONDON FISH SUPPLY.

Mr. W. H. SMITH, in reply to Mr. HOWELL, stated that he was informed that the statements made by Mr. J. LAWRENCE HAMILTON, M.R.C.S., respecting the fish supply of the metropolis, the deficiency of its markets, and the enormous waste and spoiling of fish were to say the least, highly coloured. Many of them had already been inquiry into, and no more light was likely to be thrown upon them by a royal commission. The fish condemned in 1889 only amounted to 1 in 134.

CONDITION OF THE SOUDAN.

Sir J. FERGUSON informed Mr. BYRNE that the latest reports showed that there was still much insecurity in the Eastern Soudan, and great distress. There were dervish detachments still at Tokar and Handou, who controlled the districts adjoining, and made occasional raids. Measures of relief would probably be necessary for the destitute people about Suakin for several months longer, but not to the same extent as at first. Work was given to those able to do it; the sick were treated in hospital; there had been many deaths. The Soudan Trading Company had made preliminary agreements with native chiefs for the cultivation of cotton, and with a view to open the trade route to Berber; but it was too early yet to judge of the result.

MR. STANLEY AND AFRICAN CHIEFS.

Mr. BYRNE asked the Under Foreign Secretary whether his attention had been called to the rumours regarding treaties or arrangements with native chiefs in the interior of tropical Africa, alleged to have been recently made on behalf of Her Majesty or of any British company.—Sir J. FERGUSON: It is understood that Mr. STANLEY made certain engagements on his own behalf with native chiefs in the interior of Africa; but they were not made under any authority from her Majesty's Government. I am not in a position to make any statement regarding them.

WHITTINGTON HOLIDAYS.

Mr. W. H. SMITH, in reply to Mr. J. ELLIS, said he regretted to have to inform the hon. member that, in the present state of the bill, it would not be possible for him to put the adjournment before the Friday, and it would then be necessary to ask the House to reassemble on the following Thursday. (Hear, hear, and laughter)—Dr. TANNER asked whether, in consequence of the contested state of business, there would be no adjournment for Derby Day. (Renewed laughter.)

SEQUEL TO WEDNESDAY'S TACTICS.

Mr. SUMMERS asked whether, the House having unanimously passed the second reading of a bill allocating the Church funds for the purposes of the Labourers' (Ireland) Act, it was the intention of the Government to abandon the clauses of the Land Purchase Bill which proposed to apply the same fund in a different manner and for a different purpose.—Mr. W. H. SMITH said he would enter into any controversy as to the object of the question. (Hear, hear.) It was quite true that hon. members opposite at the general election had said they were dead against all compensation that would have some reason for their bringing it forward now.—(cheers and laughter.)

THE STRAND IMPROVEMENT BILL.

Thursday being Ascension Day, the Hybrid Committee appointed by the House of Commons to report upon the London Streets (Strand Improvement) Bill did not meet until two o'clock. Even then there was a slight delay, but eventually the committee set to work. Mr. DICKINSON, a member of the County Council, a vice-chairman of the Parliamentary Committee, a member of the Local Taxation Committee, and a barrister-at-law, being recalled and examined, or cross-examined, by various members of the committee.—In the course of these questions Mr. FOWLER (the chairman of the committee) volunteered the following piece of information, namely, that he had been informed that in the agreements or the leases of property on the north side of Holwell-street contracts had been inserted in the event of any public improvement destroying the "island" being carried out, the rents are to be materially raised. In answer to a question, Mr. DICKINSON admitted that Mr. STANLEY the valuer to the County Council, was the only "expert" consulted.—Then came Mr. JAMES BEAL, a land surveyor, and member of the London County Council, who was in the first bill ever brought forward by a Government which had been called a purely temperance bill. The bill was brought in almost entirely in the interest of temperance, but almost every temperance society in the kingdom condemned it, and so did everybody who had been working in temperance all their lives except Mr. T. W. RUSSELL. How was it that the great bulk of the temperance world condemned the Government's bill and was warmly applauded by the drink-sellers? He strongly objected to the Government bill altogether, independently of temperance taxes to be imposed by local authorities, they went on a very dangerous road indeed. It would lead to corruption, to robbery, and to all that was evil. He admitted that the object of the bill—to diminish the number of drink shops—was a good one, but they had already a licensing system to protect them in that direction. It was admitted on all hands that public-houses were too numerous, and that they should be reduced in number. His case was that the magistrates had the power to reduce them.—Mr. BIRCH: If they have it, we don't interfere with them.—Sir W. LAWSON asked what was the bill for. He said that the magistrates had the power, and that they had not exercised it sufficiently. He next came to the opinion of the Solicitor-general, whom he regarded as the greatest licensing authority in the world, for he made the greatest mistakes. He respected the opinion of the learned gentleman, but he respected that of a judge of the land much more. (Hear, hear.)—The Clerk: I have already received six official letters from the County Council on the subject of this ed.—It was resolved to acknowledge the letters.

AN ACTRESS AND HER JEWELLERY.

A handsome cab driver, named Holder, who said he had driven a cab for thirty-seven years and had an unblemished character for honesty, was charged, on remand, at the Marlborough-street Police Court, with stealing two gold bangles of the value of £23, belonging to Mrs. Alice Page, an actress, residing in Charlotte-street, Bedford-square. Mr. ARTHUR NEWTON appeared for the prosecution.—The evidence previously given showed that on the 25th ult. the prosecutor visited the house of a friend in Duke-street, St. James's, on leaving which she hired the defendant to drive her to her residence in Charlotte-street. It was alleged that the bangles were in a portmanteau that was placed on the top of the vehicle. On arriving at Charlotte-street they were missed, and it was averred that the prisoner was seen to remove one of them from the portmanteau and place it on his rug. The accused protested his innocence, and it was stated that for thirty-seven years he had been a cabman, and had hitherto borne an excellent character.—Mr. HANNA: I do not think he is to be blamed for it. He is a good, straightforward, honest man, but, unfortunately for me, it looks as though he did it. I have been a cruelty wronged, but there is one above who can pay debts without money; therefore the only way I can get out of my trouble is by putting an end to my life, and death will be a happy release now. Therefore, kindly communicate with my executor, Mr. THOMAS O'COOKES, 1, Craven Villa, Uxbridge-road, Ealing, who will no doubt see to the furniture, as it is to be sold at my death. The keys of the house of R. H. D. Adams are on the drawers in the front bed-room. So now, dear sir, believe me to remain yours, HARRIET M. GIMES, F.S.S.—It is proposed to give sufficient evidence to the coroner that morning, and he only proposed to give a sufficient evidence for a remand, when he had no doubt that the charge would assume a more serious aspect.—A clerk in the service of Messrs. WILLIAMS, DEACON, and CO., bankers, deposed that they were the London agents of Messrs. R. and R. WILLIAMS.—Mr. BOASANET, solicitor, who appeared for the prosecution, said that the prisoner was arrested that morning, and he only proposed

THE PEOPLE'S
MIXTURE.

Paris has 600 miles of streets.

In England dairies are as one to every 1,000 of the population.

The most popular bull-fighter in Spain gets £1,000 a performance.

The capital invested in British railways amounts to £284,635,903.

Seventy thousand vehicles enter and leave London in the course of a day.

A Manchester man in his 75th year has just cut a new set of teeth.

The Prince of Wales has a typewriter, and can work it with some proficiency.

The pansy is now the favourite flower in Paris for decorating hats and bonnets.

Guy's Hospital pays £1,500 a year in rates to the relief of the poor.

The position of the Employers' Liability Bill is again becoming imperilled.

Even now India is not freed of influenza.

Madras mourns for many killed by its influenza.

Since the opening of the South Kensington Museum it has been visited by 28,223,523 persons.

Viscount Curzon intends asking Parliament to sanction the exemption of members of fire brigades from serving on juries.

Lord Dunraven will move a resolution upon the Sweating Committee's report on the 2nd inst.

Bismarck goes out riding for several hours every day in the Sachsenwald at Friedrichsruhe.

The cost of converting Brussels into a seaport is estimated at from 12,000,000 francs to 16,000,000 francs.

Sir Charles Russell, Q.C., has been retained as Mrs. O'Shea's counsel in the pending divorce suit.

The last drawing-room was remarkable for the large number of very youthful débutantes, in several cases three being packed into one carriage.

Mrs. Ann Hyde is believed to be the oldest pensioner in the United States. She is the widow of a veteran of the war of 1812, and recently completed her 101st birthday.

Defalcations to the extent of about six lacs of rupees—600,000 rupees—are said to have been discovered in the Calcutta branch of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.

Over 200 ragged school missions are being conducted in squalid and dreary quarters of London, and 50,000 of the poorest children, with an equal number of adults, are being reached and taught week by week.

While the captain of the schooner Aquila, belonging to Gooch, was at the wheel as the vessel was coming up Channel, the main-shaft struck him and knocked him overboard. Efforts to save him were unavailing.

Sir Charles Russell, speaking at a meeting of the Oxford Liberal Association, referred to Mr. Chamberlain's recent speech in that city, and said he was distrusted by his former colleagues and neglected by his present allies.

The Queen, having inspected some of the home-made silks now being exhibited in St. James's square, has selected two magnificent brocades, a light gauzy silk, and some soft satin and figured silks.

The Duke and Duchess of Portland have promised to open a bazaar, to be held at the Royal Hospital for Incurables, Putney Heath, on the 10th of June, for the benefit of the inmates.

The will of the late Mr. Edward Lloyd, of 17, Delahay-street and Salisbury-square, printer, publisher, and newspaper proprietor, who died on the 5th ult., aged 75 years, has been proved, the personality being valued at £263,743.

Mr. Thomas Jennings, who has died at the age of 65, was the fat man of Tasmania. He was 5ft. 10in. in height, and weighed thirty-three stone. His chest measured 68in., waist 32in., and calf 21in. He was a native of Alerton, Yorkshire.

It is understood that after Whitsuntide the Government will take the whole of Tuesday and Fridays for Government business.

It is not improbable that a motion to this effect will be made before the adjournment for the holidays.

The Board of Trade have awarded a binocular glass to Mr. E. Ferriani, master of the Italian steamship Taormina, in acknowledgement of his humanity and kindness to the shipwrecked crew of the steamship Helmsdale, of Hartlepool, which foundered at sea on the 22nd of March.

Lucy Manton, a single woman, 32 years of age, living with her mother, a widow, at 45, High-street, Bromley-by-Bow, jumped from a garret window because her mother would not allow her to go out again after she had returned home late. She sustained such severe injuries through falling on the pavement that she died soon afterwards at the Royal Infirmary.

Lord Granville occupied the chair of Prince's Hall, when an address was presented to Mr. T. B. Potter, M.P., secretary of the Cobden Club. In presenting it, Mr. Gladstone alluded to the early battles for Free Trade in which Mr. Cobden took part, and said it was a heavy disappointment to see what ground had been lost by the doctrines of Free Trade during the last quarter of a century.

Prince Albert Victor resumed his military duties at York on Tuesday. He attended at the Mansion House shortly after his arrival, and was presented with an address of welcome by the corporation of the city. His royal highness, in reply, said he had had a pleasing tour through our Indian empire. That country was one which every Englishman who had the welfare of the empire at heart should visit.

The receipts on account of revenue from the 1st of April, when there was a balance of £5,221,551, to the 10th inst., were £10,546,641, against £10,156,294 in the corresponding period of the preceding financial year, which began with a balance of £5,502,003. The net expenditure was £11,424,886, against £10,511,112 to the same date in 1889. The treasury balances on the 10th inst. amounted to £1,375,498, and at the same date in 1889 to £2,837,052.

Mr. Richardson, having last year bought the lease of thirteen houses in Lambeth, was sued by the water company for three years' arrears of rates, and the county court judge held that he must pay the claim. An appeal from that decision has been heard by the Lord Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Mathew, the defendant contending that the water company should have sued the late owner; but their lordships dismissed the appeal, observing that the defendant should have ascertained whether the rates were paid before he bought the property.

The annual meeting of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children was held in the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion House, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor. Among those who took part in the proceedings were the Archbishop of York, the Duke of Abercorn, Dr. Adler, Mr. Mundella, and Mr. John Morley. The last-named congratulated the meeting on the announcement that the Bishop of Peterborough was to introduce a bill into the House of Lords dealing with infantile insurance. As to the general work of the society, domestic rutanism was he said, as proper

an object of the criminal law as any other kind of rutanism.

In London there were 2,303 births and 1,400 deaths last week.

Only three deaths in London were last week attributable to influenza.

Different forms of violence caused sixty-two deaths in the metropolis last week.

During April we Londoners consumed, on an average, 165,831,363 gallons of water a day.

The English language was used in framing a recent treaty between Russia and England.

Edmund Kean, the actor, died at Richmond fifty-seven years ago on the 8th inst.

Thirty years ago Daudet put foot in Paris a rustic country lad, without a friend or a sou.

Of 500 heroines in last year's novels, 200 were brunettes and 300 blondes.

As near as may be calculated, the population of India consists of 269,477,728 people.

St. Peter's, Rome, is the largest house in the world; it will accommodate 200,000 people.

Captain Younghusband, of the King's Dragoon Guards, has been awarded the gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society, in recognition of the services he has rendered by his explorations in Central Asia.

Lord Randolph Churchill has declined, on the ground of pressing public engagements, an invitation from the amalgamated temporary societies of Dartford to deliver an address on the subject of his Liquor Bill.

The jubilee edition of Luther's collected works, begun in 1883, is to be finished as quickly as possible, and to be followed by a collection of all the manuscripts and printed writings by and about him prior to his death.

It is understood that after Whitsuntide the Government will take the whole of Tuesdays and Fridays for Government business.

It is not improbable that a motion to this effect will be made before the adjournment for the holidays.

Thomas Lee, a Glasgow lad, was playing at ball in Arbour-street. On the ball alighting on the roof of a shed, he climbed up to fetch it down, and, his foot slipping, fell through the glass to the asphalt floor, a distance of twenty-four feet. Death was instantaneous.

Sir Frederick Mappin, M.P., has handed over his co-trustees of the Sheffield Technical School £1,000 in Midland Railway Three per Cent. Debenture Stock for the purpose of founding two scholarships, each of the value of £12 per annum, in perpetuity.

Twenty-seven years ago one person in twenty was destitute, ten years later the proportion was about one in twenty-five, and in another decade it had fallen to one in thirty-three; on New Year's Day out of every thirty-seven was a pauper.

Some considerable changes are, it is believed, contemplated in the uniform of naval officers by the committee which is sitting at the Admiralty at the present time, presided over by the Duke of Edinburgh, to deal with the question.

A steam pipe passing through the stables at the pit bottom of Fyson Colliery, near Pontefract, burst, and twelve horses were found dead the next morning. One of them was found to have broken its four legs in struggling for life.

An Indian lawyer, addressing a jury in the Bombay High Court in a murder case, defined "a masoor" as a man who uses a bludgeon for hire in England—a ruffian that is known in India as a budmash. This is hard on the young swells.

The return of metropolitan pauperism for the fifth week of April states that the total number of paupers was 92,179. The number in the corresponding period of 1889 was 94,628; of 1888, 101,944; and of 1887, 93,654. The number of vagrants relieved during the same period was 87, including 648 men, 135 women, and 24 children.

A conference of the postmasters-general of all the Australasian colonies, with the exception of New Zealand, will meet on the 20th inst. at Adelaide, to consider Mr. Goosen's proposal for the reduction of 2d. per half ounce of the postage rate between the colonies and the mother country, and also the question of cable rates.

Nine men belonging to the 2nd and 3rd Battalions of the Cheshire Regiment, now in camp at Altear, are in custody charged with stealing beer from a cask that had been surreptitiously removed from the High-town Railway Station and hidden in the sandhills.

The return of metropolitan pauperism for the fifth week of April states that the total number of paupers was 92,179. The number in the corresponding period of 1889 was 94,628; of 1888, 101,944; and of 1887, 93,654. The number of vagrants relieved during the same period was 87, including 648 men, 135 women, and 24 children.

Nine men belonging to the 2nd and 3rd Battalions of the Cheshire Regiment, now in camp at Altear, are in custody charged with stealing beer from a cask that had been surreptitiously removed from the High-town Railway Station and hidden in the sandhills.

The Prince of Wales has consented to open the Royal Horticultural Society's great Spring Show of orchids, roses, azaleas, rhododendrons, begonias, palms, &c., which will be held in the Inner Temple Gardens, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 28th and 29th inst.

The band of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue) will be in attendance.

An action brought by Mr. Engels, a builder, against Cardinal Manning, to recover an amount for extras in building a Roman Catholic Home for Girls at Highgate, has been before the Court of Appeal. The cardinal was simply the trustee of a fund collected for the institution, and their lordships dismissed the action with costs.

An action brought by Mr. Engels, a builder, against Cardinal Manning, to recover an amount for extras in building a Roman Catholic Home for Girls at Highgate, has been before the Court of Appeal. The cardinal was simply the trustee of a fund collected for the institution, and their lordships dismissed the action with costs.

An action brought by Mr. Engels, a builder, against Cardinal Manning, to recover an amount for extras in building a Roman Catholic Home for Girls at Highgate, has been before the Court of Appeal. The cardinal was simply the trustee of a fund collected for the institution, and their lordships dismissed the action with costs.

An action brought by Mr. Engels, a builder, against Cardinal Manning, to recover an amount for extras in building a Roman Catholic Home for Girls at Highgate, has been before the Court of Appeal. The cardinal was simply the trustee of a fund collected for the institution, and their lordships dismissed the action with costs.

An action brought by Mr. Engels, a builder, against Cardinal Manning, to recover an amount for extras in building a Roman Catholic Home for Girls at Highgate, has been before the Court of Appeal. The cardinal was simply the trustee of a fund collected for the institution, and their lordships dismissed the action with costs.

An action brought by Mr. Engels, a builder, against Cardinal Manning, to recover an amount for extras in building a Roman Catholic Home for Girls at Highgate, has been before the Court of Appeal. The cardinal was simply the trustee of a fund collected for the institution, and their lordships dismissed the action with costs.

An action brought by Mr. Engels, a builder, against Cardinal Manning, to recover an amount for extras in building a Roman Catholic Home for Girls at Highgate, has been before the Court of Appeal. The cardinal was simply the trustee of a fund collected for the institution, and their lordships dismissed the action with costs.

An action brought by Mr. Engels, a builder, against Cardinal Manning, to recover an amount for extras in building a Roman Catholic Home for Girls at Highgate, has been before the Court of Appeal. The cardinal was simply the trustee of a fund collected for the institution, and their lordships dismissed the action with costs.

An action brought by Mr. Engels, a builder, against Cardinal Manning, to recover an amount for extras in building a Roman Catholic Home for Girls at Highgate, has been before the Court of Appeal. The cardinal was simply the trustee of a fund collected for the institution, and their lordships dismissed the action with costs.

An action brought by Mr. Engels, a builder, against Cardinal Manning, to recover an amount for extras in building a Roman Catholic Home for Girls at Highgate, has been before the Court of Appeal. The cardinal was simply the trustee of a fund collected for the institution, and their lordships dismissed the action with costs.

An action brought by Mr. Engels, a builder, against Cardinal Manning, to recover an amount for extras in building a Roman Catholic Home for Girls at Highgate, has been before the Court of Appeal. The cardinal was simply the trustee of a fund collected for the institution, and their lordships dismissed the action with costs.

An action brought by Mr. Engels, a builder, against Cardinal Manning, to recover an amount for extras in building a Roman Catholic Home for Girls at Highgate, has been before the Court of Appeal. The cardinal was simply the trustee of a fund collected for the institution, and their lordships dismissed the action with costs.

An action brought by Mr. Engels, a builder, against Cardinal Manning, to recover an amount for extras in building a Roman Catholic Home for Girls at Highgate, has been before the Court of Appeal. The cardinal was simply the trustee of a fund collected for the institution, and their lordships dismissed the action with costs.

An action brought by Mr. Engels, a builder, against Cardinal Manning, to recover an amount for extras in building a Roman Catholic Home for Girls at Highgate, has been before the Court of Appeal. The cardinal was simply the trustee of a fund collected for the institution, and their lordships dismissed the action with costs.

An action brought by Mr. Engels, a builder, against Cardinal Manning, to recover an amount for extras in building a Roman Catholic Home for Girls at Highgate, has been before the Court of Appeal. The cardinal was simply the trustee of a fund collected for the institution, and their lordships dismissed the action with costs.

An action brought by Mr. Engels, a builder, against Cardinal Manning, to recover an amount for extras in building a Roman Catholic Home for Girls at Highgate, has been before the Court of Appeal. The cardinal was simply the trustee of a fund collected for the institution, and their lordships dismissed the action with costs.

An action brought by Mr. Engels, a builder, against Cardinal Manning, to recover an amount for extras in building a Roman Catholic Home for Girls at Highgate, has been before the Court of Appeal. The cardinal was simply the trustee of a fund collected for the institution, and their lordships dismissed the action with costs.

An action brought by Mr. Engels, a builder, against Cardinal Manning, to recover an amount for extras in building a Roman Catholic Home for Girls at Highgate, has been before the Court of Appeal. The cardinal was simply the trustee of a fund collected for the institution, and their lordships dismissed the action with costs.

An action brought by Mr. Engels, a builder, against Cardinal Manning, to recover an amount for extras in building a Roman Catholic Home for Girls at Highgate, has been before the Court of Appeal. The cardinal was simply the trustee of a fund collected for the institution, and their lordships dismissed the action with costs.

An action brought by Mr. Engels, a builder, against Cardinal Manning, to recover an amount for extras in building a Roman Catholic Home for Girls at Highgate, has been before the Court of Appeal. The cardinal was simply the trustee of a fund collected for the institution, and their lordships dismissed the action with costs.

An action brought by Mr. Engels, a builder, against Cardinal Manning, to recover an amount for extras in building a Roman Catholic Home for Girls at Highgate, has been before the Court of Appeal. The cardinal was simply the trustee of a fund collected for the institution, and their lordships dismissed the action with costs.

An action brought by Mr. Engels, a builder, against Cardinal Manning, to recover an amount for extras in building a Roman Catholic Home for Girls at Highgate, has been before the Court of Appeal. The cardinal was simply the trustee of a fund collected for the institution, and their lordships dismissed the action with costs.

An action brought by Mr. Engels, a builder, against Cardinal Manning, to recover an amount for extras in building a Roman Catholic Home for Girls at Highgate, has been before the Court of Appeal. The cardinal was simply the trustee of a fund collected for the institution, and their lordships dismissed the action with costs.

An action brought by Mr. Engels, a builder, against Cardinal Manning, to recover an amount for extras in building a Roman Catholic Home for Girls at Highgate, has been before the Court of Appeal. The cardinal was simply the trustee of a fund collected for the institution, and their lordships dismissed the action with costs.

An action brought by Mr. Engels, a builder, against Cardinal Manning, to recover an amount for extras in building a Roman Catholic Home for Girls at Highgate, has been before the Court of Appeal. The cardinal was simply the trustee of a fund collected for the institution, and their lordships dismissed the action with costs.

An action brought by Mr. Engels, a builder, against Cardinal Manning, to recover an amount for extras in building a Roman Catholic Home for Girls at Highgate, has been before the Court of Appeal. The cardinal was simply the trustee of a fund collected for the institution, and their lordships dismissed the action with costs.

An action brought by Mr. Engels, a builder, against Cardinal Manning, to recover an amount for extras in building a Roman Catholic Home for Girls at Highgate, has been before the Court of Appeal. The cardinal was simply the trustee of a fund collected for the institution, and their lordships dismissed the action with costs.

An action brought by Mr. Engels, a builder, against Cardinal Manning, to recover an amount for extras in building a Roman Catholic Home for Girls at Highgate, has been before the Court of Appeal. The cardinal was simply the trustee of a fund collected for the institution, and their lordships dismissed the action with costs.

An action brought by Mr. Engels, a builder, against Cardinal Manning, to recover an amount for extras in building a Roman Catholic Home for Girls at Highgate, has been before the Court of Appeal. The cardinal was simply the trustee of a fund collected for the institution, and their lordships dismissed the action with costs.

An action brought by Mr. Engels, a builder, against Cardinal Manning, to recover an amount for extras in building a Roman Catholic Home for Girls at Highgate, has been before the Court of Appeal. The cardinal was simply the trustee of a fund collected for the institution, and their lordships dismissed the action with costs.

An action brought by Mr. Engels, a builder, against Cardinal Manning, to recover an amount for extras in building a Roman Catholic Home for Girls at Highgate, has been before the Court of Appeal. The cardinal was simply the trustee of a fund collected for the institution, and their lordships dismissed the action with costs.

An action brought by Mr. Engels, a builder, against Cardinal Manning, to recover an amount for extras in building a Roman Catholic Home for Girls at Highgate, has been before the Court of Appeal. The cardinal was simply the trustee of a fund collected for the institution, and their lordships dismissed the action with costs.</

TURF, FIELD, AND RIVER.

By LARRY LYNX.

When the Jockey Club, following the lead of the gate-money meetings, founded a leviathan race, called the Newmarket Stakes, modelled on the "Eclipse,"—cups, "Royal" —cups, "Prince of Wales,"—cups, "Lancashire Plate" system, in order to increase the popularity of their springtide meetings, alarmists predicted the collapse of the classic races. Such, however, has not proved to be the case so far, and the addition of this rich stake to Newmarket's racing programme for the season has only proved that the turf is a greater power in the land than ever, and that the classic events still maintain their hold on popularity. Possibly, Donovan's two performances last year in "the Guineas" and the Newmarket Stakes, contrary as they were in character, strengthened both the new and the old race as well as the Derby. When not quite wound up, Donovan, it will be remembered, had his triple crown record blemished by Enthusiast, who scored a lucky head victory in the Guineas, defeat Donovan subsequently wiped out by smothering Enthusiast in the Newmarket Stakes and the Derby, and the meeting of the pair after their antagonism in the "Two Thousand" naturally gave the new race and the "Derby" as well a big leg-up.

Such conflict will be witnessed in the battle for the Newmarket "six thousand five hundred pounder," to be decided next Wednesday, as Surefoot is not entered, and on paper Le Nord, who finished second to him in the Two Thousand Guineas, seems to have a great chance for this event, which is run "across the flat." At the same time, it is no walk-over for the beautiful chestnut, as he will have to meet Semolina, and possibly Monomor and Riviera, in addition to Blue Green, who might have been much nearer to him had he been ridden right out in the Guineas. Martagon may not be seen at his best, and Le Nord ought to easily take care of such as Marchesi, Loup, Garter, Alloway, and Touchwood. Right Away has been lately eased in his work, and so long that he may not be ready for this race. It is probable he is the best colt of his age at Kingsclere, as John Porter and Sir E. Jardine are not the kind of people to allow a Derby winner to slip them, and the sale of Sainfoin to Sir James Miller naturally forces one into the conclusion that he was not fancied as a likely conqueror of Surefoot at Epsom. Were Right Away himself I should reckon him a dangerous candidate, but possibly Blue Green may be his substitute. Riviera, if the Riviera we saw at Doncaster, would win this race, but she has given her trainer a lot of trouble, and cannot be seen cherry ripe next Wednesday, in which case Janissary might make an excellent void-filler, as this colt last year ran signorino to three-quarters of a length, with Far Niente and The Imp behind them. Signorina, however, was not then at her best. In a later edition of the *People* I shall give a more definite opinion concerning this race, which, at the time of writing, looks like falling to Le Nord, or one of the Duke of Portland's pair—Semolina or Memoir—or the Kingsclere champion; and of this lot I like best Le Nord and Semolina, with a preference in favour of the colt.

Signorina continues to improve, and the Chevalier Ginistrelli, who, they tell me, is a good Catholic, and had special prayers offered up on behalf of his filly when she first went wrong, should have his ambition gratified by the victory of St. Simon's beautiful eldest daughter in both the Oaks and the Grand Prix de Paris, unless Surefoot starts in the latter race, and if this pair meet Le Nord, Haemus, Wandora, and Alicante in the Grand Prix, the most interesting race of the whole year, either in England or France, would be contested.

The Manchester Cup acceptances are to hand, and show a list of twenty-six contents out of an entry of seventy-three. This race reminds us that the chief events of springtide are over, and that we are on the threshold of the summer season. A big slip was given to the Manchester Cup when The Bar ran to his memorable second to Riversdale, to whom he was giving no less than 31lb., in 1886, for that was truly a great occasion, and the performance was worthy of the occasion. Alas! it makes one sad to think that the gallant Bard and his Derby conqueror, mighty Ormonde, are both expatriated. But we return to my mutts of the Manchester Cup. The top weights, Trayles, Philomene, Cotillon, Tyrant and Amphion—whose once to have an excellent chance, providing he could stay the course, as most cases by those who are, as a rule, grossly ignorant of matters sanitary, or, if aware of the evil, are too poor to take effective steps to get them remedied. I would advise that the law be at once amended and that an effective system of sanitary inspection be instituted. This should embrace a house to house visitation at least once a year. The sanitary inspector should be under the supervision of the County Council, not the vestries. Many members of these latter are owners of insanitary houses. The present system is farcical; the sanitary inspector is called in, and orders the landlord to do certain alterations, and, to my knowledge, does not call a second time to see if his orders have been carried out. While such a state of things is possible, "shameful cases" will continue to happen in our midst, as well as much ill-health in families, which, to those unacquainted with the demon sewer gas, seems to be altogether mysterious.—Trusting that you will use your powerful state of affairs, I am yours, &c., ARCHITECT'S ASSISTANT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE PEOPLE."

Sir.—The state of the law as revealed by this shocking case can only be described as scandalous, and the sooner it is amended the better. Until landlords know that they will be liable for heavy damages in the event of their tenants being poisoned by sewer gas, such cases as this will be not only possible, but also probable. This evil is far more widespread than is generally known, especially among houses of low rental, inhabited in most cases by those who are, as a rule, grossly ignorant of matters sanitary, or, if aware of the evil, are too poor to take effective steps to get them remedied. I would advise that the law be at once amended and that an effective system of sanitary inspection be instituted. This should embrace a house to house visitation at least once a year. The sanitary inspector should be under the supervision of the County Council, not the vestries. Many members of these latter are owners of insanitary houses. The present system is farcical; the sanitary inspector is called in, and orders the landlord to do certain alterations, and, to my knowledge, does not call a second time to see if his orders have been carried out. While such a state of things is possible, "shameful cases" will continue to happen in our midst, as well as much ill-health in families, which, to those unacquainted with the demon sewer gas, seems to be altogether mysterious.—Trusting that you will use your powerful state of affairs, I am yours, &c., ARCHITECT'S ASSISTANT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE PEOPLE."

Sir.—With reference to the letter printed under this heading in your last week's issue, and counsel's opinion thereon, which you had taken, I would call your attention to an Act to which very little public attention has been directed, certainly not so much as it deserves.

The question raised, viz., Is there any implied covenant to repair on the part of a landlord? is certainly answered affirmatively by section 13 of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1885, which provides "that in any contract made after the passing of this Act for letting for habitation by a person or part of a house, there shall be implied a condition that the house is at the commencement of the holding in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation." The house mentioned by your correspondent was certainly not "fit for human habitation;" therefore, if it comes within the description of the Act as a working class tenement, and the tenancy commenced after the Act came into force, I am of opinion that the landlord could have been sued successfully. I know at least one case has already been successfully fought under this Act, and heavy damages obtained against the landlord. If I do not mistake the case was tried before Lord Conyngham.—Yours &c., A. T. MACE.

22, Kendworth-street, S.E., May 13th.

[The victim of the "Shameful Case" is a non-working man in the sense of the Act of 1885.]

In Leitch, however, it seems now tolerably clear that, for pedalling a dwarf machine, we have a man who is well worthy of a place in the very foremost rank. His straightforward riding in all previous contests, and his exceptional ability—as evidenced by Saturday's show—should earn for him the highest Infra-red by King's Evil. On Saturday he struck his flag to Witchwood. After Tyrant's victory, the only stragglers—backers picked up were such as were afforded them by the success of Gaydell and Theodore.

On the second day, Circassian, as I predicted, won the Lonsdale Stakes, and the Flying Dutchman's Handicap ended in a dead heat between Workington and Curfew, and a subsequent division of stakes; Little Don Caesar made amends for his previous day's disappointment; Gaydell won another race

brackets; and Spearman appropriated the Consolation Scramble.

At Bath—sacred to the memory of Prince Bladud, Paul Clifford, Augustus Tomlinson, Mr. Pickwick, and friends, and to such equine celebrities as Caractacus and McGregor—there was a pleasant gathering. The first day on Lansdowne heights was remarkable chiefly for the crass stupidity of a mounted policeman, who collided with Quebec, and settled that horse's pretensions for the Beaufort Handicap, won by Ivanhoe, in much the same way as a "bobby" on horseback destroyed Phil's chance for the Prince of Wales' Stakes at Ascot in 1887. One is naturally sorry that the policeman was hurt, but I doubt if Quebec's backers sympathised with him in a thoroughly resigned spirit. In the Badminton Plate, Abuani, who had evidently not quite got over her severe race with Orinoco at Chester, made a poor show with Little Tittle, a winner served up by her owner and trainer, Goater. Backers of favourites fared badly generally, as with Lang Syne colt an absentee in the Licensed Victuellers' Plate, Algeria bowed over the well-backed Celibacy; and British Prince and Mountain struck their colours to Baldorash and Gonsalvo. Edlington, however, consoled the odds layers with a creditable victory.

Very little of interest transpired in the athletic way last week. Kibblewhite carried off the mile mile at Heaton Park, where he easily disposed of Morton, who, in turn, defeated Parry. The Swindon runner afterwards finished second from scratch in a handicap at the distance. There was only one open in the metropolis on the same day, viz., a one mile handicap at the Hare and Hounds, where C. Hookins, of the Polytechnic Harriers, beat F. A. Cohen off the mark, and only lost first prize by a couple of yards, in 4min. 39.2-5sec., which was not bad on a roughish track, measuring about five and a half laps to the mile.

On the concluding day, Lady Rosebery showed I had made no mistake by plumping for her, in Tyrant's absence, to win the Somersetshire Stakes, and other winners were Peck Pepper, Brown Sugar, Tableau Vivant, Liangollen, Little Tittle, and Anakim.

The amateur championship at tennis was decided at Prince's Court on Wednesday last, when Sir Edward Grey, the holder, who was not in his best form, was beaten by his challenger, Mr. E. B. Curtis, who won by three sets to one, and is consequently champion for the year.

The cricket season has opened with the so-called sculling championship of the world on the Parramatta River. The opponent he defeated last Thursday was M'Lean, and Kemp won easily by six lengths in 5min. 46sec. By the time the Australians have filtered down the championship, left vacant by poor Scarle's death, to the result of the match between O'Connor and Stanbury, which is fixed for June 23rd, we shall begin to have some idea of who is really champion, and, unless I am much mistaken, the winner of that match will settle Kemp's pretensions.

At Doncaster on Friday, Lily of Lumley atoned for her Chester Cup disappointment by winning the Cheshire Handicap; and Lord Durham supplied the winner of the Fittwilliam Stakes in Peter Flower.

If the racing enclosures at Salisbury were as well ordered as silver eels and pike are cooked at the chief hotels, turfites would like to put our man on their mettle, and teach them not to undervalue their foes, as they did before the early Australian teams taught them that perfect fielding was as much to be desired as deadly bowling and brilliant batting. Musgrove, on a good wicket, which favoured the colonials on the opening day, showed himself to be in his old form, but he soon went out on Saturday's treacherous wicket. The feature of the English first innings was W. G. Grace's 20 out of 27, and the spirited batting of Peal and Bridge at the second round of asking. Englishmen may well regard grand old "W. G." with admiration. In all the matches between England and her foster sons "W. G." has always been the backbone of the old country when the pinch came.

In the opening half of the cricket week, now at its last gap, the ball has generally had the best of the bat. A record was made at the Oval when the match between Surrey and Leicestershire was finished off in a single day. Surrey, who, on previous occasions, had cause to regret under-estimating the strength of Leicestershire, was not to be caught napping this time of asking, and put, with perhaps the exception of Mr. Hobart, their full strength into the field, with the result that they obtained one-sided victory over Leicestershire.

The Australians won their match with plucky little Warwickshire at Birmingham, but it was not by any means a tremendous victory. The invaders showed up worse on a bad wicket against a team that was of the common, or garden, order of eleven compared with that they met at Sheffield Park, which might have been expected. Murdoch twice failed to come off, and the two innings of 89 and 132 respectively made by the Australians was not by any means what might have been anticipated of an eleven supposed capable of opposing England's full strength. However, Warwickshire were too weak for them, and the colonists won their second match by 131 runs. Winning the toss seems to mean a lot with these gate-money hunters from the land of the kangaroo.

The Universities, as I hinted last week, will be more than average strength this season. At Cambridge, the University met an England eleven, organised by that hard-hitting old Cantab and rare good fellow, Mr. C. I. H. C. The Cossack, and Cambridgeshire, running require a lot of explaining away. Bates holds a strong hand, and as he likes this race, he might well do it with Lord Lorne, if the son of Hampton has recovered his Ascot form, or Duncraig has. The latter is the horse the Middleham tonies say he is. Bodsand likes the course, as she showed when she beat Goldscheiter last June, and again when she won the September Handicap in the "particular month." The three-year-old division, however, a strong one, and Oddfellow, Galway, and Oxeye, all stayers, will want a lot of reckoning with. At present, I think the pick of the handicap are Vasistas, Lord Lorne, Ringmaster, Bodman, Oddfellow, Galway, and Oxeye, and of these I like best Galway, Vasistas, and Bodman.

The northern spring circuit opened well at York. We all love dear old Eboracum, its venerable minster, its charming surrounding scenery, its historical associations, its wide streets, open roads, and its Knaresborough, ay, and its goal, for was it not there that rare Dick Turpin, as Harrison Ainsworth called him, swung for the least of his sins? The Great Northern Handicap only brought out a trio of starters; but then it must be remembered it is only worth a monkey, and Tyrant stopped the way. With odds of 6 to 1 on him, the Chester Cup winner made short work of his two opponents, St. Benedict and Fallow Chat, and so earned for his new owner, Mr. Singer, a small instalment of what he paid for him, and supplemented this by winning the Spring Handicap at Doncaster, value 1,000 sovereigns. It was, however, a bad day for favourites, as was proved when Little Don Caesar went down before Crowflower; Cippus was bowled over by Herbert, the latter winning kindly Infra-red by King's Evil. On Saturday he struck his flag to Witchwood. After Tyrant's victory, the only stragglers—backers picked up were such as were afforded them by the success of Gaydell and Theodore.

His times are all so excellent that they will bear repetition. He rode his half-mile in 1min. 15sec., as against W. C. Jones's 1min. 16.3sec., the previous best; three-quarters in 1min. 54.2sec., thus easily displacing H. E. Laurie's Long Eaton record of 1min. 56sec.; and the full mile in 2min. 34.2sec., as against W. Price's record of

1min. 56sec., accomplished on the same track nearly nine months ago.

31.5sec., accomplished on the same track.

31

THE CLEVELAND-STREET SCANDALS.

The Charge of Conspiracy.

In the Queen's Bench Division on Friday, before Mr. Justice Cave and a special jury, the case of the Queen v. Newton and another was commenced. The charge was one of conspiracy to defeat the ends of justice made against Mr. Arthur Newton, a solicitor, and Mr. Frederick Taylorson, his clerk, in relation to the Cleveland-street scandals. The trial was removed from the Central Criminal Court by writ of certiorari. The Attorney-general, the Solicitor-general, Mr. R. C. Wright, and Mr. Horace Avery appeared for the Crown, and Sir Charles Russell, Q.C., Mr. Jeff, Q.C., and Mr. C. F. Gill were for both defendants. Sir Charles Russell, addressing his lordship, said that, as the record now stood, the indictment having been found at the Central Criminal Court and moved into that court, there was a plea of not guilty for each of the defendants. Taylorson adhered to his plea of not guilty, but as regarded Mr. Newton, he desired to withdraw the plea which appeared for him, and plead guilty to the sixth and last clause of the indictment. He understood that there would be the assent of the Attorney-general. The charge Mr. Newton had pleaded guilty to was a charge the character of which, so far as the moral blame attaching to him was concerned, varied according to the circumstances of the case. Mr. Newton was a solicitor, and the other defendant was his clerk. From the outset Mr. Newton, before the learned magistrate who heard the case, avowed that there were any shadowneathing in the matter, the blame was his, and that Taylorson acted simply upon his instructions. The sixth count, to which Mr. Newton had pleaded guilty, was one which charged him with having acted in concert with other persons—Taylorson and Mr. De Galla, who was not charged before the court—with a view to impede the course of justice. Mr. Newton himself was an officer of the court and was admitted a solicitor in the year 1884, having served his articles with a well-known firm of solicitors. In the year 1884 Mr. Newton set up in business as a solicitor for himself, and he (Sir Charles) was entitled to call attention to the fact that that experienced magistrate (Mr. Vaughan), who heard the case in its preliminary stages, at its close expressed the very great regret that he felt at being obliged, by what he conceived to be his sense of duty, to return Mr. Newton to the court, on the ground that he had formed a high opinion of him in his professional character, and that he had had occasion to command him more than once for the manner in which he had conducted his professional business. For obvious reasons, he (Sir Charles) would not trouble his lordship with the details of the case; it would serve no useful purpose whatever, but would have the reverse effect. It was, unhappily, a notorious fact that there was.

A House of Infamous Character kept by a man named Hammond, in Cleveland-street, to which it was alleged—and there could not be any doubt that there was truth in the allegation—that persons of the male sex resorted for criminal purposes. In the autumn of last year the police were taking steps in relation to it. One immediate result was that Hammond left the country before any legal process could be or was obtained against him, and was residing out of the jurisdiction of the court, viz., in Belgium. The Attorney-general would agree that for such an offence as Hammond could alone have been charged with there was no means by which under the extradition arrangements he could have been taken into custody and handed over for purposes of justice to the authorities here. Hammond, living in infamous traffic, and living perhaps less by any filthy payments made to him by blackmailing operations, had mixed up several persons—as to whom it would not be right even if pertinent to the case, that he could mention their names—who had attended at his house for the purpose of commission of criminal acts. Of those persons, two or three were clients of Mr. Newton, and they protested that an attempt was being made to blackmail them, and that they were innocent. It was probable that Mr. Newton, believing in the protestations of his clients, thought that in what he did he was rather shielding men from infamous charges, dictated by infamous motives, than doing anything that would impede the actual course of justice. That was illustrated in this way. The man Hammond being in Belgium, unquestionably threatening to make charges and use his position for the purpose of blackmailing, it was true that Newton did exert himself in the interests of his clients, and in the relief of those clients from infamous charges, and did take active steps and actively intervene to get Hammond to leave Belgium and go to America, from which point his attempts at blackmailing, whether rightly or wrongly, were thought to be less effective. Nobody would for an instance suggest that in the course Mr. Newton took in procuring Hammond to go to America, he was acting in the interests of Hammond. Mr. Newton had no interest in protecting Hammond from a court of justice. It was obvious that, however wrong and improper—for (he (Sir Charles) conceived it to have been both—was Mr. Newton's intervention, it clearly was not an intervention in the interests of Hammond, or to shield him from any charge that might be brought against him. As regards any other charges against anybody else, at that time there was no definite charge formulated by warrant or by summons against any other person. Amongst the persons who were making these charges, true or false, were some who had been guilty of taking part in these criminal offences. At a later stage

ONE PERSON LEFT THE COUNTRY, but at that time no charge had been made against him. On the 12th November a warrant was issued against him, but at that time he was out of the jurisdiction of the court, and he had not, so far as was known, been within the jurisdiction since. In that state of the case Mr. Newton did see some of the people, who were supposed to be witnesses, but it was for the purpose of getting to know what were the allegations made against his clients. Taking the whole of the circumstances into account, however, there was certainly a breach of the law; but the charge which was founded upon that breach was of a class which was very rare, and as to which Baron Pollock said, when the motion for removal was made, that it was a branch of the law upon which the judges of the High Court had but comparative little knowledge. He hoped he would have the assent of the Attorney-general when he said, admitting the impropriety on the part of Mr. Newton in some particulars, the offence amounted to no more than an indiscreet act of a zealous man acting in the interest of those whose honour was confided to his charge, and whose characters had been attacked at the instance of a few persons whose testimony was unworthy of credence. It was not a case in which a solicitor was deliberately lending himself to a violation of the law. Under all the circumstances of the case, looking to the fact of the moral torture, the pain and anxiety to say nothing of the cost of the proceedings, inflicted upon the defendant, he would respectfully ask his lordship to allow Mr. Newton to stand out to come up for judgment when called upon. Of course, if any circumstances came to his lordship's knowledge hereafter, he could call upon Mr.

Newton to come up to receive judgment. Mr. Justice Cave: Have I to pass sentence?—Sir C. Russell: Yes, my lord. According to existing law, you have. As regards the other defendant, Taylorson, I have the intimation of the Attorney-general that he does not propose to offer any evidence, and a verdict of not guilty will have to be returned. The Attorney-general said that the case had involved him and those who were acting with him in considerable anxiety, but the responsibility must rest with his lordship. He did not know that he could go so far as to concur in any specific application, but he would leave the matter entirely in the hands of the court, although, at the same time, he would be unwilling to weaken by any observation the appeal made by Sir Charles Russell. In regard to Taylorson, it would not be right for him to offer any evidence, because he admitted that from the beginning to the end of the proceedings Mr. Newton said honestly that what had been done had been done under his instructions. He had been most anxious throughout the whole of the case to draw the broadest distinction between vague accusation and definite evidence.

WICKED RUMOURS.

He was satisfied that his lordship would concur that when such charges were allowed to stand and get about, wicked people made use of rumours which they had no right to make use of, and in this case he ought to state that, so far as he knew, except against the persons against whom proceedings had been taken, there had been no evidence worthy of the name placed before those for whom he appeared. He admitted also that there was no evidence before him of personal motive or of any inducement to Mr. Newton to act as he had done, and accepting, as he wished to accept, what had fallen from Sir C. Russell, that he was acting for some persons who were charged, he felt bound to say that it did seem to be consistent that he might have been led away by his zeal for his clients into acts which he ought to have considered more carefully, and for the consequence of which he must be held responsible. It was suggested, on behalf of Mr. Newton, that he was endeavouring to shield persons from blackmailing, and he (the Attorney-general) felt it right to say that there was nothing in his instructions to negative that view. It might be that that was one of the motives, and assuming that his lordship accepted that statement, he had to observe that there was nothing in the evidence inconsistent with it. There was one other matter to which he wished to refer, and that was that the communication with the boys was after the issue of the warrant, and it was clear that they were sent to him by police-constables, and that he did not seek them out. It was also perfectly true, and this might have had some effect on the legal view, that no extradition was possible against either of the persons for whom warrants were out; while the other persons against whom warrants were obtained were brought to justice and convicted, the convictions being before any of the acts complained of in the indictment. He had only to say further that it appeared from the deposition that Mr. Vaughan did express his opinion of the previous high character of Mr. Newton and his regret that he should have been mixed up with such a transaction. He hoped his lordship would be able to accept the statement of Sir Charles Russell, and he did not feel it his duty to press any other view against Mr. Newton than that which his learned friend had submitted. He accepted the plea of guilty on the last count, and did not offer any evidence in regard to the earlier counts, and it was with great satisfaction that he found it unnecessary for him in public to go into the case, because the mischief done by discussion of such matters could not be over-exaggerated.—Mr. Justice Cave: We will take an acquittal in the case of Taylorson.—Sir Charles Russell: If your lordship pleases, Mr. Justice Cave then intimated that he would give judgment in Newton's case next Tuesday morning.—Sir Charles Russell asked his lordship if he would like to have Newton's affidavit before him next Tuesday.—Mr. Justice Cave: Unless you desire to add anything to what you have said I do not desire it.—Mr. Newton's recognisances were then extended until Tuesday next.

LONDON SCHOOL BOARD.

At a meeting of the board, held on Thursday, the Rev. J. R. Diggle presiding, the Rev. A. Jephson moved that the time has now arrived when the board shall have, and employ, a solicitor of their own a fixed and inclusive salary.

He contended that it was impossible for any member to tell how much the legal work of the board cost.

He declared that an excellent solicitor could be obtained at a salary of about £500 a year.

"(Oh, oh, and laughter.)

If the board got, in addition, a couple of clerks they would be able to have all the legal work done on the premises, and would know its exact cost.—Mrs. Besant seconded the resolution.—Mr. Lobb moved as an amendment that the matter should be referred to the Salaries Committee to consider and report.—Mr. Dellow seconded this. Professor Gladstone admitted that the question was worthy of consideration, but pointed out that the matter had been discussed many times before by the board with the result that on each occasion the expenditure had been reduced. It would be better for the board to have a solicitor of its own, but he declared that the question would be settled better in committee.—Mr. Raphael supported this view.—The Rev. J. J. Coxhead asserted that the board ought not to pay its solicitor less than £2,000 a year, for the work was of great importance, and that was the sum large railway companies and corporations paid to their legal advisers.—After some discussion, Mr. Sharp said the present solicitors had retained the board's confidence, and the other members of the Liberal Unionist party could think otherwise than that their efforts had not been altogether unsuccessful. They had, however, secured that if the country ever accepted the Home Rule Bill it would not be without adequate consideration and discussion. Partly by their efforts and assistance the Government had been able to show that in Ireland itself Home Rule was not the only panacea, and that some approach might be made towards the period of contentment when a remedial policy could be developed. The board had done the work satisfactorily, and their services—The amendment was carried by a large majority.—Several other amendments having been disposed of, the original motion was eventually lost by 19

SHOPLIFTING IN THE CITY.

At the Guildhall Police Court, Arthur Scott, 24, who refused to give any account of himself, was charged with stealing three silk handkerchiefs, value 18s. 6d.—George Grierston, hosier's assistant to Thomas H. Grierston, hosier of Moorgate-street, said that on the previous evening he saw the prisoner enter the shop. He said he wanted two silk handkerchiefs and a silk muffler.

Witness said, "Do you want them good?"

and prisoner said, "Yes, as good as you have got them."

Witness showed him some worth 6s. 6d. each, but prisoner said,

"Have you got any with coloured borders?"

He was about to get some when he saw the prisoner quickly slip the two handkerchiefs in his pocket. Witness showed him some more, the prisoner said, "No, they are not the sort."

Thinking there might be a policeman outside, witness said, "Perhaps there are some in the window. I will go and see."

He then went out into the street and called a policeman. When the constable came in, the prisoner was charged with having the handkerchief in his pocket, and he said, "What?"

Why I have got three?"—Police-constable Mills said that when he took the accused into custody he made a very rambling statement. He said that he was a travelling showman, and had been walking from Brighton and Croydon.—The prisoner, who pleaded guilty, was remanded.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH AT MILE END.

A Man Wanted.

Mr. E. Baxter, coroner, opened an inquiry on Thursday at the Mile End Vestry Hall, into the circumstances attending the death of Susan Rebecca Stradwick, aged 34 years, lately living in West-street, Mile End, who died from the effects of injuries sustained by her in considerable anxiety, but the responsibility must rest with his lordship. He did not know that he could go so far as to concur in any specific application, but he would leave the matter entirely in the hands of the court, although, at the same time, he would be unwilling to weaken by any observation the appeal made by Sir Charles Russell. In regard to Taylorson, it would not be right for him to offer any evidence, because he admitted that from the beginning to the end of the proceedings Mr. Newton said honestly that what had been done had been done under his instructions. He had been most anxious throughout the whole of the case to draw the broadest distinction between vague accusation and definite evidence.

CHARLES G. F. GILL.

He was satisfied that his lordship would concur that when such charges were allowed to stand and get about, wicked people made use of rumours which they had no right to make use of, and in this case he ought to state that, so far as he knew, except against the persons against whom proceedings had been taken,

there had been no evidence worthy of the name placed before those for whom he appeared. He admitted also that there was no evidence before him of personal motive or of any inducement to Mr. Newton to act as he had done, and accepting, as he wished to accept,

what had fallen from Sir C. Russell, that he was acting for some persons who were charged, he felt bound to say that it did seem to be consistent that he might have been led away by his zeal for his clients into acts which he ought to have considered more carefully, and for the consequence of which he must be held responsible.

It was suggested, on behalf of Mr. Newton, that he was wearing a fall, which was unusual. The deceased complained continually of pain since the assault.—Dr. Atkins, of Mile End-road, stated that he was called to see the deceased at eleven o'clock on Tuesday morning. He found her in a comatose condition. There were bruises under both eyes and a discolouration of the nose. She died about four of the same day.

He had since made a post mortem examination. He found great extravasation of blood in the head, which was the cause of death and this must have been produced by violence and excitement. Lucy Robinson, of 21, Nicholas-street, where she found her lying on the sofa in an unconscious condition, in which state she remained until her death, which took place at four o'clock in the afternoon. The deceased complained continually of pain since the assault.—Dr. Atkins, of Mile End-road, stated that he was called to see the deceased at eleven o'clock on Tuesday morning. He found her in a comatose condition. There were bruises under both eyes and a discolouration of the nose. She died about four of the same day.

He had since made a post mortem examination. He found great extravasation of blood in the head, which was the cause of death and this must have been produced by violence and excitement. Lucy Robinson, of 21, Nicholas-street, where she found her lying on the sofa in an unconscious condition, in which state she remained until her death, which took place at four o'clock in the afternoon. The deceased complained continually of pain since the assault.—Dr. Atkins, of Mile End-road, stated that he was called to see the deceased at eleven o'clock on Tuesday morning. He found her in a comatose condition. There were bruises under both eyes and a discolouration of the nose. She died about four of the same day.

He had since made a post mortem examination. He found great extravasation of blood in the head, which was the cause of death and this must have been produced by violence and excitement. Lucy Robinson, of 21, Nicholas-street, where she found her lying on the sofa in an unconscious condition, in which state she remained until her death, which took place at four o'clock in the afternoon. The deceased complained continually of pain since the assault.—Dr. Atkins, of Mile End-road, stated that he was called to see the deceased at eleven o'clock on Tuesday morning. He found her in a comatose condition. There were bruises under both eyes and a discolouration of the nose. She died about four of the same day.

He had since made a post mortem examination. He found great extravasation of blood in the head, which was the cause of death and this must have been produced by violence and excitement. Lucy Robinson, of 21, Nicholas-street, where she found her lying on the sofa in an unconscious condition, in which state she remained until her death, which took place at four o'clock in the afternoon. The deceased complained continually of pain since the assault.—Dr. Atkins, of Mile End-road, stated that he was called to see the deceased at eleven o'clock on Tuesday morning. He found her in a comatose condition. There were bruises under both eyes and a discolouration of the nose. She died about four of the same day.

He had since made a post mortem examination. He found great extravasation of blood in the head, which was the cause of death and this must have been produced by violence and excitement. Lucy Robinson, of 21, Nicholas-street, where she found her lying on the sofa in an unconscious condition, in which state she remained until her death, which took place at four o'clock in the afternoon. The deceased complained continually of pain since the assault.—Dr. Atkins, of Mile End-road, stated that he was called to see the deceased at eleven o'clock on Tuesday morning. He found her in a comatose condition. There were bruises under both eyes and a discolouration of the nose. She died about four of the same day.

He had since made a post mortem examination. He found great extravasation of blood in the head, which was the cause of death and this must have been produced by violence and excitement. Lucy Robinson, of 21, Nicholas-street, where she found her lying on the sofa in an unconscious condition, in which state she remained until her death, which took place at four o'clock in the afternoon. The deceased complained continually of pain since the assault.—Dr. Atkins, of Mile End-road, stated that he was called to see the deceased at eleven o'clock on Tuesday morning. He found her in a comatose condition. There were bruises under both eyes and a discolouration of the nose. She died about four of the same day.

He had since made a post mortem examination. He found great extravasation of blood in the head, which was the cause of death and this must have been produced by violence and excitement. Lucy Robinson, of 21, Nicholas-street, where she found her lying on the sofa in an unconscious condition, in which state she remained until her death, which took place at four o'clock in the afternoon. The deceased complained continually of pain since the assault.—Dr. Atkins, of Mile End-road, stated that he was called to see the deceased at eleven o'clock on Tuesday morning. He found her in a comatose condition. There were bruises under both eyes and a discolouration of the nose. She died about four of the same day.

He had since made a post mortem examination. He found great extravasation of blood in the head, which was the cause of death and this must have been produced by violence and excitement. Lucy Robinson, of 21, Nicholas-street, where she found her lying on the sofa in an unconscious condition, in which state she remained until her death, which took place at four o'clock in the afternoon. The deceased complained continually of pain since the assault.—Dr. Atkins, of Mile End-road, stated that he was called to see the deceased at eleven o'clock on Tuesday morning. He found her in a comatose condition. There were bruises under both eyes and a discolouration of the nose. She died about four of the same day.

He had since made a post mortem examination. He found great extravasation of blood in the head, which was the cause of death and this must have been produced by violence and excitement. Lucy Robinson, of 21, Nicholas-street, where she found her lying on the sofa in an unconscious condition, in which state she remained until her death, which took place at four o'clock in the afternoon. The deceased complained continually of pain since the assault.—Dr. Atkins, of Mile End-road, stated that he was called to see the deceased at eleven o'clock on Tuesday morning. He found her in a comatose condition. There were bruises under both eyes and a discolouration of the nose. She died about four of the same day.

He had since made a post mortem examination. He found great extravasation of blood in the head, which was the cause of death and this must have been produced by violence and excitement. Lucy Robinson, of 21, Nicholas-street, where she found her lying on the sofa in an unconscious condition, in which state she remained until her death, which took place at four o'clock in the afternoon. The deceased complained continually of pain since the assault.—Dr. Atkins, of Mile End-road, stated that he was called to see the deceased at eleven o'clock on Tuesday morning. He found her in a comatose condition. There were bruises under both eyes and a discolouration of the nose. She died about four of the same day.

He had since made a post mortem examination. He found great extravasation of blood in the head, which was the cause of death and this must have been produced by violence and excitement. Lucy Robinson, of 21, Nicholas-street, where she found her lying on the sofa in an unconscious condition, in which state she remained until her death, which took place at four o'clock in the afternoon. The deceased complained continually of pain since the assault.—Dr. Atkins, of Mile End-road, stated that he was called to see the deceased at eleven o'clock on Tuesday morning. He found her in a comatose condition. There were bruises under both eyes and a discolouration of the nose. She died about four of the same day.

He had since made a post mortem examination. He found great extravasation of blood in the head, which was the cause of death and this must have been produced by violence and excitement. Lucy Robinson, of 21, Nicholas-street, where she found her lying on the sofa in an unconscious condition, in which state she remained until her death, which took place at four o'clock in the afternoon. The deceased complained continually of pain since the assault.—Dr. Atkins, of Mile End-road, stated that he was called to see the deceased at eleven o'clock on Tuesday morning. He found her in a comatose condition. There were bruises under both eyes and a discolouration of the nose. She died about four of the same day.

He had since made a post mortem examination. He found great extravasation of blood in the head, which was the cause of death and this must have been produced by violence and excitement. Lucy Robinson, of 21, Nicholas-street, where she found her lying on the sofa in an unconscious condition, in which state she remained until her death, which took place at four o'clock in the afternoon. The deceased complained continually of pain since the assault.—Dr. Atkins, of Mile End-road, stated that he was called to see the deceased at eleven o'clock on Tuesday morning. He found her in a comatose condition. There were bruises under both eyes and a discolouration of the nose. She died about four of the same day.

He had since made a post mortem examination. He found great extravasation of blood in the head, which was the cause of death and this must have been produced by violence and excitement. Lucy Robinson, of 21, Nicholas-street, where she found her lying on the sofa in an unconscious condition, in which state she remained until her death, which took place at four o'clock in the afternoon. The deceased complained continually of pain since the assault.—Dr. Atkins, of Mile End-road, stated that he was called to see the deceased at eleven o'clock on Tuesday morning. He found her in a comatose condition. There were bruises under both eyes and a discolouration of the nose. She died about four of the same day.

He had since made a post mortem examination. He found great extravasation of blood in the head, which was the cause of death and this must have been produced by violence and excitement. Lucy Robinson, of 21, Nicholas-street, where she found her lying on the sofa in an unconscious condition, in which state she remained until her death, which took place at four o'clock in the afternoon. The deceased complained continually of pain since the assault.—Dr. Atkins, of Mile End-road, stated that he was called to see the deceased at eleven o'clock on Tuesday morning. He found her in a comatose condition. There were bruises under both eyes and a discolouration of the nose. She died about four of the same day.

He had since made a post mortem examination. He found great extravasation of blood in the head, which was the cause of death and this must have been produced by violence and excitement. Lucy Robinson, of 21, Nicholas-street, where she found her lying on the sofa in an unconscious condition, in which state she remained until her death, which took place at four o'clock in the afternoon. The deceased complained continually of pain since the assault.—Dr. Atkins, of Mile End-road, stated that he was called to see the deceased at eleven o'clock on Tuesday morning. He found her in a comatose condition. There were bruises under both eyes and a